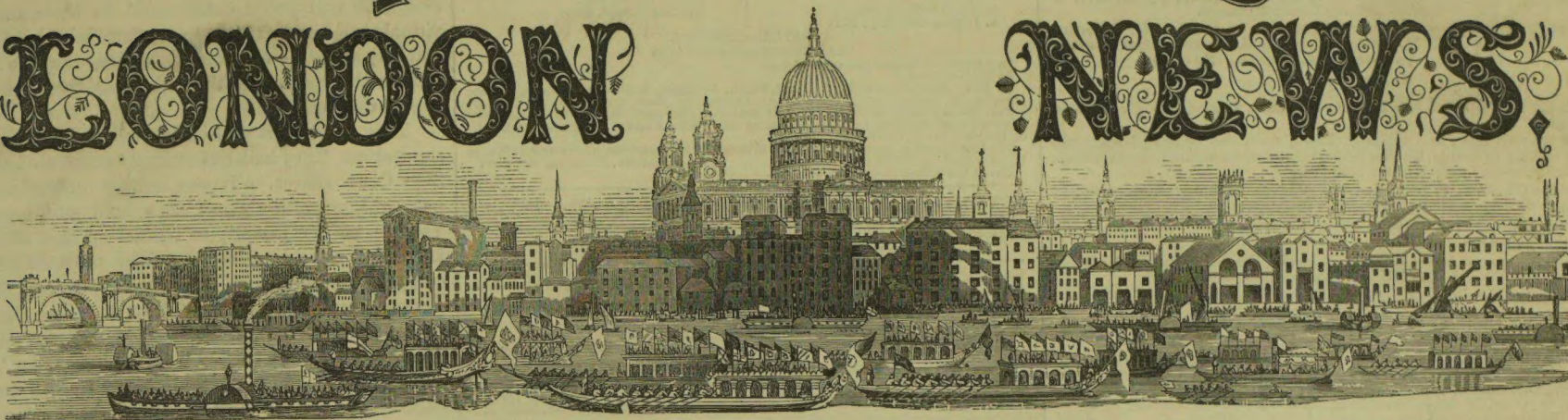


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1934.—VOL. LXIX.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1876.

WITH PANORAMIC VIEW OF {SIXPENCE.
NEW YORK. By Post, 6½d.



THE WAR: ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR THE SERBIAN ARMY.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at 46, Berkeley-square, Mrs. Bingham Mildmay, of a daughter.
On the 13th inst., at 8, Grosvenor-gardens, Lady Maria Hood, of a son.
On the 10th inst., at Simla, the wife of Lord Lytton, of a son.
On the 15th inst., at 6, Grosvenor-crescent, Viscountess Crichton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. E. Thurlow, the Earl of Gosford to Lady Louise Montagu.
On the 12th inst., at St. James's, Croydon, by the Rev. W. B. Irving, Charles S. Holmes, of H.M. Customs, to Maria K. Warren, eldest daughter of Joseph T. Warren, of Sydenham-road, Croydon. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd ult., at Léognan, near Bordeaux, France, Theodore Dubois, aged 27.
On the 16th inst., at Stanstead, Essex, from the effects of sunstroke while bathing in France, Charles Herbert, second son of Henry Parry Gilbey, of the Pantheon, London, in his 20th year.
On the 6th inst., at Warlock-road, London, Elizabeth Todd, youngest daughter of the late Henry Todd, Esq., Bermuda, in her 68th year.
On the 14th inst., at Charlton Park, Barmesbury, the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, aged 71.

*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 26.

SUNDAY, Aug. 20.
Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. C. F. Webb, Sub-Dean, and Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. McDowall, Head Master of Highgate School.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, probably the Hon. and Rev. Canon Douglas Hamilton Gordon.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. G. Jepson.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. A. G. Loftie, Vicar of St. Bride's, Uxbridge; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. Wallis, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Stockwell.

MONDAY, Aug. 21.
Black game shooting begins.
Regattas: Weymouth Town (two days), Eastbourne.
Brighton Athletic Sports.
South Kensington Museum, free lecture on Loan Collection, 8 p.m. (Dr. William Spottiswoode, Experimental Illustrations of Polarised Light).
British Archaeological Association, annual meeting, Penzance, excursion to Chywoone Castle, &c., 10 a.m.; evening meeting, Guildhall, 8.30 p.m.
Eisteddfod at Wrexham: examination for degrees at the Gorsedd.

TUESDAY, Aug. 22.
High tides.
Bawtry Poultry and Pigeon Show.
British Archaeological Association, Penzance, excursion to St. Michael's Mount, &c., 10.30 a.m.; closing evening meeting, Guildhall.
Society of Engineers, 12.30 p.m.: visit to the Royal Victualling Yard, Deptford.
Eisteddfod at Wrexham: addresses by the Right Rev. the Bishop of St. Asaph, &c.; evening concert.
Devon and Exeter Races.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23.
Rochdale Agricultural Society Show.
Eisteddfod at Wrexham: competition, under the presidency of the Lord Lieutenant; evening concert.

THURSDAY, Aug. 24.
St. Bartholomew, Apostle and Martyr.
Lancashire Agricultural Society Show, Bury.
Eisteddfod at Wrexham: Choir day—president, Sir W. W. Wyn; evening concert.
Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Salisbury: excursion to Old Sarum, Vespasian's Camp, Stonehenge, &c., 8.45 a.m.; conversation, 8 p.m.—papers by Mr. Haverhill, the Rev. H. T. Armfield, and the Rev. Canon Jones.
Regattas: Dartmouth, and Royal Dart Yacht Club (two days), St. Leonards.
Neath Flower Show.

FRIDAY, Aug. 25.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Eisteddfod at Wrexham: last day, choral competitions, &c.
Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Salisbury: excursion to The Moot, Downton, &c., 8.45 a.m.
Races: Scarborough and York August Meeting.
Regattas: Morecambe Bay, Folkestone, London Rowing Club.

SATURDAY, Aug. 26.
The late Prince Consort born, 1819.
Moon's first quarter, 6.17 p.m.
Art-Union Exhibition closes.
Calder Vale Agricultural Association Show, Halifax.
South Kensington Museum, free lecture on Loan Collection, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Baillie Hamilton on New Musical Instruments).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.					
Aug. 19	30.002	69.8	52.7	57	1	56.4	84.7	WSW.	SSW.	160	0.00	
20	30.268	63.3	50.5	65	6	57.2	74.0	SW.	NW. NNE.	121	0.00	
21	30.281	61.6	46.7	60	2	49.8	78.3	E.		194	0.00	
22	30.090	67.9	48.7	53	0	53.5	79.9	E. ENE.		274	0.00	
23	29.887	75.7	53.0	47	0	59.7	92.6	ENE. SE. E.		175	0.00	
24	29.880	72.5	57.6	61	0	58.8	88.0	SSW. SW.		160	0.00	
25	29.936	72.7	57.1	60	3	61.4	87.6	WSW. SW. W.		127	0.00	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (uncorrected)	30.076	30.250	30.317	30.178	29.916	29.895	29.946
Temperature of Air	73.4	68.2	65.6	71.4	80.7	74.6	78.1
Temperature of Evaporation	63.2	58.3	54.6	60.3	67.7	65.2	68.9
Direction of Wind	SSW.	N.	ENE.	ENE.	NE.	WSW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 26.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 14	2 38	2 57	3 17	3 38	3 58	4 18
4 18	4 44	5 04	5 24	5 44	6 04	6 24

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THE THIRD TERM WILL BEGIN ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND.—The co-operation of all classes, to HELP HOSPITALS and DISPENSARIES, &c., is solicited. The Collection is equitably divided, having regard to the amount of relief given, economy practised, and efficiency attained by each institution. Collection-Sheets and information may be obtained at the Offices, 28, Leicester-square, W.C.
CHARLES MERCER, Chairman.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—TOURIST

ARRANGEMENTS, 1876.
FIRST and THIRD CLASS TOURIST TICKETS, available for Two Months, will be issued from JUNE 1 to OCT. 31, 1876.
For particulars, see Time Tables and Programmes, issued by the Company.
Derby, May, 1876. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Sailing from Liverpool every alternate Thursday. Average passage 32 days. Saloon, £20. Highest Class and Speed. Excellent accommodation.
ALLAN BROS. and CO., James-street, Liverpool.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97^B, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine Daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve easy lessons. Separate room for Ladies.—Apply to Mr. Smart as above.

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JENNER and KNEWSTUB are now Stamping Note-Paper and Envelopes with Crest, Address, or simple Monogram in Colours, by machinery, without any charge. To Clubs, Public Companies, and large consumers an enormous saving is effected by this new process of Coloured Stamping.—Specimens of Paper and Stamping forwarded on application.—Jenner and Knewstub (to the Queen and Prince and Princess of Wales), Heraldic Stationers and Engravers, 33, St. James's-street, and 66, Jermyn-street, E.W.

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BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

In aid of the FUNDS of the BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THIRTY-SECOND CELEBRATION.
On TUESDAY, AUG. 29, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, THURSDAY, AUG. 31, FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

President.—The Most Honourable the Marquis of Hertford.

PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.—Mlle. Tiliens, Madame Lemmon-Sherington, and Mlle. Albani, Madame Roney, and Madame Trebell-Bettini; Mr. Vernon Stigby and Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, Mr. Cecil Tovey, and Signor Foli. Organist, Mr. Simpson. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 29.—"Elijah." TUESDAY EVENING.—A New Cantata, by F. H. Cowen, entitled "The Corsair" (composed expressly for this festival); and a Miscellaneous Selection.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 30.—A New Oratorio, "The Resurrection," composed expressly for this festival by Professor Macfarren; "Alma Virgo," Hummel; "Hear My Prayer," Mendelssohn; and Organ Solo. WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Sacred Cantata, "Zion," by Gade, composed expressly for this festival; a Miscellaneous Selection, including a Symphony, by Mozart.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 31.—"Messiah." THURSDAY EVENING.—Cantata, "The Crusaders," by Gade; and a Miscellaneous Selection, comprising Overture to "William Tell," &c.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1.—"The Last Judgment," Spohr; "The Holy Supper," Wagner (first time performed in England); Beethoven's Mass, No. 1, in C.

FRIDAY EVENING.—St. Paul.

Programmes of the Performances will be forwarded by post on application to the undersigned, at the offices of the Festival Committee, 17, Ann-street, Birmingham.

By order, HOWARD S. SMITH, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending AUG. 26.

MONDAY, AUG. 21, to SATURDAY, AUG. 26.—Myers's Great Hippodrome.

Two Performances daily.

THURSDAY, AUG. 24.—Fireworks and Races in addition to above.

SATURDAY, AUG. 26.—TONE-SOLO-FANCIER.

Monday, Sixpence; other days, One Shilling, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open

all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

DORE'S TWO GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING

PRETORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pharaoh's Wife," "Christian Martyr," "Night of the Crucifixion," "House of Calaphas," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to six. 1s.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, DUDLEY

GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, consisting of Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, and a series of Implements, Materials, Blocks, Plates, &c., to illustrate the Processes of Line and Wood Engraving and Etching. Open from 10 till six. Admittance 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ROBERT F. M'NAIR, Sec.

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EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.

Every Night at Eight; Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight.

Fauteuil, 6s.; Sofa stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes, £2 12s. 6d. and £1 12s. 6d. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

EVANS'S MUSIC and SUPPER ROOMS, Covent Garden.

Open at Eight. Glee and Choruses by the Boys:—"March of the Men of Harlech," "Oh, Willie brewed a peck o' malt," and "Garryowen," sung nightly.

Jolly Nash at eleven. Gaiety, the great German Comique, at twelve. Musical director, Mr. F. J. Longmans. Suppers till 12.30 a.m. Admission, 1s.; private boxes, 10s. 6d., 2s., and 3s. 6d. A supper-room for ladies now open. Proprietor, J. B. Amor.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND

DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, AUG. 19,

contains:—

Portrait of Miss Henderson.

The Duchess of Edinburgh at St. Petersburg.

By-the-Bye.

The Captious Critic.

Recent Yachting. Drawn by E. Tozer.

"Steel Grey" and "Salvini," the famous Trotters.

The Wagner Festival at Bayreuth.

"Autumn Leaves."

Circular Notes. The Twelfth. Disembodied Critics, by the Author of "The Historian's Handbook." The Bird-trick Controversy. Lady Margaret, by Richard Dowling. Famous Players of the Past Century: XI.—Jack Hamster. Turfiana, by "Skylark." The Nibelung Theatre at Bayreuth.

Cricket. Athletic and Aquatic Notes, by "Exon." Reviews. And all the Sporting, Dramatic, Musical, and Athletic News of the Week.

Office, 148, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1876.

Parliament was prorogued on Tuesday last. The Queen's Speech on the occasion calls for no comment, more especially as our immediate object is to glance at the character and results of the Session of 1876, just brought to an end. It would be foolish to deal with the subject we have in hand on the principle embodied in the ancient maxim, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*. Judgment of the work of Parliament during the last six months should be discriminating, taking in both the evil and the good, treating in fact, as a new chapter of history, necessarily comprising a large variety of proceedings more or less vitally affecting the condition of the country. Othello's request to his survivors, "Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice," will, we trust, guide the few observations for which we have space.

It is difficult to characterise the late Session tersely. No single phrase will describe it. The record of what it said and did has in it scarcely any perceptible thread of unity. Her Majesty's Ministers, it is true, have taken their own course. They have commanded a sufficient majority in the House of Commons to give effect to whatever measure they resolved to carry to completion. They have not made the best possible use of their opportunity. In many respects they have done fairly well; in some, they might have done better. They do not seem to have known precisely their own mind. They have yielded to pressure in several instances in which they should have stood firm. They have been obstinate in some cases in which wise statesmanship would have given way. The work which

they have finished has been of a composite order; and it remains uncertain whether the censure which history will award them will not predominate over the praise. As a Government, they have not increased their reputation in the country. So far as the present Session goes, it is possible that the next general election will revive memories that will prove detrimental to their success. Individuals amongst them have certainly held their own; but, regarded as an Administration, they do not stand so well in the opinion of the public as they did at the opening of the Session.

They started, it will be borne in mind, with a glowing reputation. They had but recently purchased the Khedive's Suez Canal shares. It was almost universally regarded, both at home and abroad, as a bold and happy stroke of policy—more especially as indicating that Ministers knew their own mind in relation to the most difficult and most complicated problem of the present day, and that they had sufficient energy of will to follow it. The discussions relating to the transaction brought out the disappointing conclusion that it was only "a flash in the pan"—the result of no comprehensive purpose likely to lead to any grand political result. It took the appearance of a commercial speculation—not, indeed, devoid of some political significance, but so conducted as to draw after it none of the logical issues with which it was previously credited by public opinion. The Royal Titles Bill, again, which at first presented itself as a grateful recognition by the Crown of the splendid reception given to the Prince of Wales by the various Princes, Potentates, and peoples of India, was so mismanaged during its progress through Parliament as to deprive it of much of its anticipated value for India, and to raise against it an exaggerated and factitious prejudice in the United Kingdom. The permanent effect of the Act seems likely to prove of no great moment, whether to British or to Indian interests. The excitement which accompanied its passage through both Houses of Parliament speedily subsided, and, for some time past, the change which it effected has ceased to live even in the recollection of the people. A further mistake has done even more to diminish the reputation for sagacity of her Majesty's advisers. Their Elementary Education Bill, as originally introduced by Lord Sandon, and especially as explained by him in his opening speech on the question, was accepted by all parties as a measure framed with a conscientious view to supplement the deficiencies of the Act of 1870. There was a need for it. There was an adaptation of its provisions to the practical demands of the case. And there was, in the main, a spirit of moderation in regard to ecclesiastical disputes which took by surprise the extreme sections of both parties. The bill was nearly through the House of Commons when, in an unhappy moment, Lord Sandon conceded the reactionary propositions of Mr. Pell and Lord Robert Montagu. The heat evolved in consequence of this sudden and unexpected change of tactics was such as to endanger the very existence of the measure, and must, to a large extent, we fear, deprive it of that hearty cooperation necessary, above all other things, to give it effect.

It cannot, however, be said with truth that the Session has been a barren one, although the list of "innocents" massacred during the week has included several measures of importance—such, for instance, as those relating to the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, to the Administration of Prisons, and to the law affecting Maritime Contracts. The time wasted over the Royal Titles Bill and the Elementary Education Bill would probably have sufficed to place these dropped measures upon the statute-book. But the Acts passed for the amendment of the laws relating to Merchant Shipping; for facilitating the Regulation and Improvement of Commons and the Preservation of Open Spaces in the Neighbourhood of Large Towns; for checking the Pollution of Rivers; for providing safeguards against Painful Experiments upon Living Animals; and for maintaining and increasing the efficiency of Ultimate Appeal for the United Kingdom, may, together with the Elementary Education Bill, be looked upon as a tolerable sum total of solid legislation for the Session.

The financial arrangements for the year 1876-7 have attracted less attention than they deserve, and, in some respects, will be unpalatable to large classes in the country. The addition of a penny in the pound to the income tax will be borne all the more patiently because certain exemptions from the payment of the tax—questionable in point of financial economy—will ease the shoulders of those taxpayers whose burden is most felt. The increase of expenditure for the three most important services has, no doubt, been to a considerable extent unavoidable, and to some extent merely a matter of account. Still, one cannot but remark that the outlay of the Government has been steadily rising during the existence of the present Parliament, and threatens to be still greater than it is.

After all, however, the voice of the country in all matters that have deeply interested it has made itself heard, and in that degree has raised the character of the present Parliamentary Session. The discussions relating to the Admiralty Circulars as to the treatment of fugitive slaves, to the extradition of criminals, and, above all, to the policy to be pursued in relation to Turkey and her Christian subjects, have overruled whatever appeared to be dangerous or wrong in the tendencies of the Queen's Government. The Cabinet will be the stronger, because

they will no doubt be the wiser, for the criticism with which they have been assailed, for the counsels which they have received, and for the confirmation vouchsafed of some of those courses of action in regard to which they may themselves have stood in doubt. Members of both Houses have now dispersed, each to seek recreation in the way most suited to him, and he who led the House of Commons throughout the Session, besides sustaining the heavy responsibilities of Prime Minister, has left it for ever, and will next Session take his place in the House of Peers as Earl of Beaconsfield. We have not always agreed with him; but we rejoice in his elevation.

THE COURT.

The Queen entertained the Princess of Wales and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales at luncheon at Osborne House on Thursday week. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, with the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales and of Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, which latter are staying at Kent House, visited the Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero at Whippingham Rectory, and were present at the games of the children of the Whippingham School. Lord and Lady Odo Russell dined with the Queen. The Prince Imperial, Admiral Elliot, and Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle, dined with the Queen the previous day.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice visited the Princess of Wales the next day at Osborne Cottage, and afterwards drove through West Cowes and Newport. Prince Leopold arrived.

The Queen held a Council, on Saturday last, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Prince Leopold, the Lord Chancellor, and the Right Hon. B. Disraeli. Mr. Charles Lennox Peel was clerk of the Council. Previous to the Council the Right Hon. B. Disraeli had an audience of her Majesty and delivered up the Privy Seal held by the Earl of Malmesbury on his resignation of the office of Lord Privy Seal. At the Council the Queen delivered the seal of office of Lord Privy Seal to the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, who took the oath and kissed hands on his appointment. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Lord Chancellor had audiences of her Majesty. Prince Christian Victor, Prince Albert, and the Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein took luncheon with the Queen, it being the birthday of Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein. The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli and Lieutenant-Colonel Lockhart (commanding the 107th Regiment at Parkhurst) dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, attended Divine service on Sunday, at Osborne. The Rev. W. Barker, Vicar of St. Mary's, West Cowes, officiated. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, and Prince George of Wales, dined with her Majesty. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Captain Madden (commanding her Majesty's ship *Hector*, guard-ship, at Cowes), and Mr. Montagu Corry dined with the Queen.

The Prince of Leiningen visited her Majesty on Monday. The Princess of Wales, the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge, and Miss Knollys dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, left Osborne shortly after six o'clock on Tuesday evening en route for Scotland. The Queen crossed from Osborne in the Royal yacht *Alberta*, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, and landed at the Royal Clarence yard, whence the Royal party left by special train by the customary route for the Highlands. At Banbury a short stay was made for tea, and the journey resumed. Her Majesty arrived on Wednesday morning at Holyrood Palace, and was received at the railway station by the Duke of Connaught, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and others, and was enthusiastically greeted by the public on her way to Holyrood Palace. In the afternoon the Lord Provost and the City Magistrates waited on her Majesty at Holyrood Palace and offered the keys of the city to her Majesty, and also presented her with an address. The Royal Company of Archers, who are the Queen's Bodyguard from Scotland, were afterwards introduced. The body are bound by their charter to present to the Sovereign upon any Royal visit to Edinburgh two barbed arrows, and these arrows, borne on a green velvet cushion fringed with gold, were conveyed to Holyrood on Wednesday by about a hundred of the archers in their quaint uniforms. They were commanded by their chief, the Duke of Buccleuch, who holds the rank of captain-general. In the afternoon the Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, drove through the grounds of Dalmeny House, the seat of Lord Rosebery, which is situated on the shores of the Firth of Forth, about six miles from Edinburgh. On Thursday afternoon her Majesty unveiled the Prince Consort Memorial; and in the evening there were illuminations, and displays of fireworks and coloured fire at various points of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags. The details are reserved for next week's Number, which will contain illustrations of the interesting ceremony and an engraving of the memorial.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Home Department is the Minister in attendance upon her Majesty.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children, have during the week walked and driven around Osborne and its vicinity, and the Royal party have also made frequent cruises in the Solent.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein left Cumberland Lodge on Monday, en route for Germany.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne travelling incognito as Lord and Lady Sundridge, have left Tunbridge Wells for Germany.

Prince Teano, accompanied by Lord Lindsay, M.P., has left town for Dunblath, Aberdeenshire. Princess Teano and Lady Lindsay are at Brighton.

His Excellency the Brazilian Minister and Baroness de Penido left town on Saturday last for Germany. During his Excellency's absence the Chevalier de Souza Corrêa, First Secretary of the Legation, will act as *Chargé-d'Affaires*.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Earl of Gosford and Lady Louisa Augusta Beatrice Montagu, second daughter of the Duke of Manchester, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Thursday week, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends of both families; the religious ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Thurlow, LL.B. The bride was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Grace and Margaret Gordon, Lady Mabel Bridgeman, and Lady Alice Montagu (sister of the bride). The bride wore a dress of white poul de soie, trimmed with Brussels lace and bouquets of orange-flowers, a couronne of the same flowers, over which was arranged a veil of Brussels lace. The ornaments were diamonds and pearls. The bridesmaids' toilettes were of pale crème poul de soie and cashmere; cuirasse bodices, with sleeves composed of gold braid; and bonnets of crème

cashmere, with bouquets of red roses. Lord Douglas Gordon was best man. The wedding breakfast was given by the Duke and Duchess of Manchester in Great Stanhope-street, after which the noble bridegroom, with his bride, left for Mr. and Lady Gertrude Foljambe's seat, Osberton, Notts, for the honeymoon. The wedding presents were very numerous, including from the Prince and Princess of Wales a beautiful diamond and pearl cross; the Duke and Duchess of Teck, a pair of gold candlesticks; Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg, a pair of gilt mirrors; Princess Mary of Monaco, a beautiful fan; the Duke of Manchester, a gold-mounted dressing-case; and the Duchess of Manchester, an Indian pearl necklace.

A marriage has been arranged between the Hon. John Abercromby and Mlle. de Heidenstam, only daughter of the Swedish Minister at the Court of Athens.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The Turkish successes on the eastern frontier of Servia, and the capture of Saitzchar, in the valley of the Timok, have not yet been followed by an advance farther into that country. Abdul Kerim Pasha and Osman Pasha have some difficult ground to traverse before they reach the main Servian defensive positions in the Morava valley. From Saitzchar to either Alexinatz or Parakin the Turks would have a high road, but mountain passes they could not avoid. An advance to Alexinatz would be geographically more easy even with the Dingopolie or Banja Pass to face, but then they must be prepared for an encounter with the forces at Deligrad and Alexinatz. With Parakin reached, they would have two days' march up the country, but if they took a direct route they would have the Servian strength at Deligrad and Alexinatz in their rear. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the Turkish positions south of Alexinatz, at Nish, and in the surrounding districts, are very strong. If the Servians at Alexinatz and Deligrad were to attempt to pursue the Turks marching on Parakin, they must be prepared for the forces at Nish coming over the frontier, in which event they would be caught between two fires. But, supposing the Turks attempt the march from Saitzchar to Parakin, they will have a difficult mountainous country all through, and for the last twenty-five miles one which, if art only lends some assistance to nature, will be almost impassable. On the road from Saitzchar to Parakin there are only four villages—a distance of at least fifty-four miles—and only two out of the four are at all of any size, even for villages. Those two are Boljewatz and Lukovo. Up to last week the whole country in that direction was but thinly populated. One might travel ten or fifteen miles along the high road without seeing a house or the face of a human being. Now, unfortunately, the woods and mountain slopes and valleys and deep ravines are thickly peopled with the fugitives from the villages along the frontier.

Prince Milan Obrenovitch, who has not yet been present at any actual fighting, left the headquarters' camp for two or three days at the end of last week, to visit his wife at Belgrade, where the Princess has been delivered of a son and heir, and the foreign Consuls offered their congratulations.

In the Herzegovina, where the Prince of Montenegro had shown himself rather inactive since his victory at Bilek, and Mukhtar Pasha remained closely shut up at Trebinje, there has been another defeat of a large Turkish force, under Mahmoud Pasha. This action took place on Monday last, between Medun and Podgoritza, on the Montenegrin frontier of Albania. The Turks seem to have been suddenly attacked in a narrow defile, and driven back in great confusion, with the slaughter of thousands.

We give some more illustrations of the scenes daily witnessed upon the roads from Belgrade to the different positions of the Servian army corps. The conveyance of arms and ammunition is, of course, incessant. Our Special Artist has also sent a few sketches of his own travelling experiences along those roads. The multitude of Herzegovinian refugees to be met with on the way from their native mountains to the Dalmatian seacoast has not been exactly computed. A sketch we have engraved shows the aspect of these poor people. Much indignation is still felt at the reported atrocities which the Circassians and Bashi-bazouks have perpetrated in Bulgaria, since the suppression of the local insurrection there in June. A benevolent subscription for the relief of the sufferers has been opened by Lady Strangford, at the suggestion of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P. The Bashi-bazouks are the irregular cavalry attached to the Turkish army, mostly half-savage Koords from Asia. Their style of equipment and general appearance may be seen from Mr. Simpson's drawing; he saw much of them in the Crimean War.

Several Obituary notices, Reviews of New Books, and other articles are unavoidably deferred.

Mr. John Gemmell was, on Monday, inducted into the office of stipendiary magistrate of Glasgow.

The net amount realised from the dog tax in the last financial year was £343,257.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that a baronetcy has been conferred upon Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and that Mr. Theophilus Shepstone, Secretary for Native Affairs for the colony of Natal, has been appointed a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The inquiry into the cause of the accident to the "Flying Dutchman" has resulted in a verdict to the effect that the driver and stoker lost their lives by an accident which arose from the defective condition of the permanent-way; that great blame was attributable to the officers responsible for the state of the permanent-way, but on whom the weight of the responsibility should rest there was not sufficient evidence to show; and that the inspectors and gangers should be more strictly instructed in their duties.

On Tuesday the statue of the late Dr. Livingstone, erected in East Prince's-street-gardens, Edinburgh, was unveiled in presence of the members of the Corporation and a large assemblage of the general public. Among those present were Mrs. Alexander L. Bruce and Miss Anna Mary Livingstone, the Rev. Dr. Moffat, father-in-law, and Miss Moffat; Mrs. Charles Livingstone, sister-in-law of Dr. Livingstone, and her son; Mr. Charles Livingstone and two daughters; the Misses Livingstone, sisters of Dr. Livingstone; two grandsons of Dr. Moffat; and Mr. A. L. Bruce, son-in-law of Dr. Livingstone. The Lord Provost presided. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Josiah Livingstone, Dr. Moffat, and Mr. Duncan McLaren, M.P. (who formally handed over the statue to the city). The Lord Provost then unveiled the statue amid loud cheers, and intimated the acceptance of it by the Corporation. Mrs. Bruce and Miss Livingstone, daughters of Dr. Livingstone, placed two floral wreaths on the pedestal, which was also festooned with evergreens by a number of young ladies. The figure of Livingstone, which was designed by Mrs. D. O. Hill, of Edinburgh, is in bronze. He is represented in travelling costume, his right hand holding out a bible and his left resting on the handle of an axe.

FINE ARTS.

The Fine-Arts Society, in New Bond-street, is exhibiting the Chevalier L. Desanges' picture—a Royal Garden Party at Chiswick. It has already been seen by many distinguished persons, among others by the King and Queen of the Greeks, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Christian, and other members of the Royal family, Count and Countess Gleichen, Count Münster, the Baron and Baroness de Grancey, the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow. The artist had the honour of submitting to her Majesty's inspection, at Osborne, the studies he painted for the picture of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal children, which are also on view, together with many other lifelike studies in the gallery.

The reopening of the National Gallery in August instead of at the usual time in November is an unwonted occurrence, the reasons for which we have already given. The splendid additions to the gallery by Mr. Barry, to which the public is now admitted, were completed in the early summer, and it was thought advisable to close the gallery for the necessary rearrangement of the pictures, even in the height of the season, rather than allow these additions to remain unoccupied. The "authorities" were taken to task in Parliament for closing their gallery at such a time, and Mr. Burton was especially blamed for having been absent some time during the rehanging. Good and sufficient justification was, however, produced, and we are now informed that to Mr. Burton's promptitude in going to Brescia at that time we owe the acquisition of four portraits, three by Moroni and one by Il Moretto, which were long well-known ornaments of the Casa Ferraroli. Another important acquisition is the selection from the collection bequeathed to the nation by Mr. Wynn Ellis, which we have already noticed generally. Then, with the exception of the pictures specially given to the South Kensington Museum, such as the Sheepshanks collection, all the paintings belonging to the nation have been removed to Trafalgar-square, as we have stated. To fill the galleries thus left vacant at South Kensington a system of loans is proposed, and Lord Spencer has sent a selection made by Mr. Poynter from the treasures of Althorp.

Mr. Barry's new galleries we described some weeks back, and little remains to add. We omitted to say that the old entrance has been restored as it existed when the Royal Academy occupied the eastern wing of the building; so the visitor may now turn to the right as well as the left on entering. The decorations of the new galleries seem to be too positive, the flock paper of too deep a crimson, the sage-green distemper rather violent in contrast, the mass of gilding almost overpowering, even beside the rich gilding of the Italian frames. There is one particular band of broken green near the cornice which strikes us as inharmonious and hardly to be expected from Mr. Crace; yet we must remember that all this will very rapidly "tone down" in the London atmosphere.

The picture-gallery at Dulwich having to be rebuilt, the collection of pictures is about to be removed to the Bethnal-Green Museum, where it will doubtless prove a great attraction to the myriads of East-Enders, who have seldom an opportunity of visiting other parts of the metropolis.

Some important prints were secured by Mr. Reid, Keeper of the British Museum, at the recent sale of Mr. Rose's collection. Among the most interesting and curious is a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, which was unknown, and therefore indited, and, what is still more remarkable, it is signed by an artist whose name does not occur in any list of engravers. But, though Johannes Rutlinger has had no biographer, it is evident that he was no mean artist. The lines which render the face and hands are few, but decided, and so characteristic that the truth of the portraiture seems beyond question. The face and features are less finished than portions of the jewelled costume, these being detailed more elaborately and with more force and variety of tone. The portrait is a half-length, with the left hand resting upon a table and holding a fan of ostrich-plumes. This latter accessory occurs, if we remember rightly, in a miniature of her Majesty by Isaac Oliver.

A new impetus has been given to the movement set on foot last year to erect a monument to commemorate the death of Lucius Carey, Viscount Falkland, who fell in the Royal cause at the battle of Newbury. The precise spot where Falkland was slain is not known; but a prominent site on the field has been selected, and the ground has been purchased by the honorary secretary of the Newbury Field Club. The members of the club propose to erect a handsome Gothic structure, which shall commemorate not only the death of Lord Falkland, but of Lords Carnarvon and Sutherland and many other distinguished officers who fell in the same battle. The memorial is estimated to cost £600, and subscriptions are invited.

The German Institute at Athens (which has been founded by the Berlin authorities in connection with the important excavations which they have caused to be made at Olympia) has undertaken to furnish a series of "Mittheilungen" in Greek archaeology, illustrative of the remarkable discoveries which have been made on the site of the great temple. No doubt the articles will be distinguished by the thorough and learned research of most German productions of the kind, and be valuable to students of Greek archaeology. The objects sent to Berlin from the excavations in Olympia are now being mounted, and will, probably, be exhibited towards the end of this month in the museum. It is proposed to restore several of the most mutilated statues of the collection.

"The Raid of the Kers," by the Ettrick Shepherd, is a spirited ballad of that savage Border warfare which, at a distance of three centuries, we contemplate with a harmless romantic interest. It was in 1549 that Tam Ker, of Mossburn-ford, and his cousin, Mark Ker, of Faldonside, started, with fifty of their valiant clansmen, upon a cattle-stealing expedition into Northumberland. They drove off a herd of bees from Coquet-dale, but were closely pursued by Widdrington, the English Warden, with double their force. In the running fight, which continued many hours, across the Border country, both Tam and Mark and many of their comrades were killed, along with a Scottish maiden whom Mark had rescued from captivity. The Kers of Cessford, mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," were ancestors of the present Duke of Roxburgh and of the Marquis of Lothian. The Kers of Littledean, to whom the heroes of this story belonged, have now one surviving descendant, a lady who is granddaughter of Lieutenant-General Walter Ker, of Littledean and Nenthorne, in Roxburghshire, and of East Bolton, in Northumberland. The husband of this lady, being a clever amateur artist, has drawn a series of illustrations for the text of the ballad, engrossed and reproduced in photolithography by Mr. T. Kell, of King-street, Covent-garden. Both figures and scenery, in these original designs, are rendered with striking vigour and truth to nature; we much admire the variety of composition in their grouping, and the easy strength of their gestures. It will be observed that the Kers were, as is expressly mentioned in the ballad, accustomed to wield the sword with the left hand, which made it difficult to fence off their slashing blows.





"PLOUGHING IN LOWER EGYPT." BY R. BEAVIS. FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

"PLOUGHING IN LOWER EGYPT."

Mr. R. Beavis surprised his many admirers by breaking entirely new ground in the two pictures he contributed to this year's Royal Academy exhibition. For many years his well-known "genre" was limited to picturesque combinations of men and animals, with landscape or with shipping on the seashore—the scenery being always English, or from the neighbouring French provinces, or from the Dutch coast. His taste appeared to be so confirmed and so homely that one hardly could expect to meet him in Egypt and the East. Nevertheless, he was so met at Burlington House, with, it is true, his familiar qualities, but also evincing much freshness of observation in the picture we have engraved, and in a larger work, "Bedaween Caravan Descending the High Ground at Wady Churundel, on the Road to Mount Sinai." This, the Academy visitor will remember, was a powerful work which boldly grappled with the difficulty of representing the glare of sunlight not long after or before the meridian in the desert.

The picture engraved represents a class of subject far more frequently treated by the painter of Oriental life. The scene is one on the special beauty of which the traveller has often expatiated. The refreshed and gladdened earth smiles under a serene blue sky, across which float only a few waifs of golden morning cloud; for the great and marvellous phenomenon of the periodical inundation of the Nile valley, to which alone the country owes its prosperity from time immemorial, has come and gone. From ten thousand tributaries and streamlets embracing the water-shed we may say of half a great continent the water has come, bringing with it grains of rich alluvia, and leaving with its overflow a sediment of incomparable fertility. The smaller water-courses are already shrunken to thin lines round the islets of rushes and palms, where the pelicans have been roosting for the night. Everything green is bursting into life; rank grapes and cacti, or "prickly pears," begin to encumber the ground. It is time for the fellahs to speed the plough, to hoe, and to sow, as we see them here. But where else could one find so primitive a plough or so strange a yoke? Probably the plough is of the same form as in the days of the Pharaohs, if not, indeed, of still ruder construction. The fellah has to procure animals of draught whence he may. The Egyptian oxen, which have something of the character of the bison or buffalo, are sturdy beasts; but they are not plentiful. So the patient camel, with all the gear for his being ridden, is also put to the plough. They are an ill-assorted pair; it may not be easy to drive and direct them; yet they appear to work tolerably well together. Our Engraving of this picture is made by permission of Messrs. Agnew.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 17.

The Senators and Deputies, released at last from their thralldom, have added their quota to the exodus which has robbed Paris of so large a share of its normal population. This exodus has set in, perhaps, somewhat earlier than usual this year, and has been carried out with a wonderful unanimity by everyone possessed of the means to accomplish it, on account of the intense and, in fact, all but unbearable heat. Even the habitués of the Petit Bourse on the Boulevards, who rival English betting-men in their contempt for any atmospheric variations when there is the slightest chance of turning over a few hundred francs, have succumbed to the power of the sun's rays, and have, with a few solitary exceptions, entirely abandoned the scene of their labours. The fashionable watering-places are reported to be crowded to suffocation, and the villages of the banlieue, whither those Parisians whom business forbids from withdrawing themselves entirely from the capital are wont to flock, exhibit a similar state of things.

Before separating, the two Chambers finally settled the Municipal Bill by a compromise, which may be regarded as a victory for the Senate. On Thursday, after a lengthy discussion and the rejection of several amendments, the Senate adopted the first two articles of the bill as sent up by the Chamber of Deputies. The debate on the third was adjourned till the following day, when, as was anticipated, it was thrown out, and this by a majority of 159 to 131. The bill was accordingly sent back to the Chamber of Deputies, where it was at once agreed that the Government scheme, as amended by the Senate, should be adopted in its entirety. Thus a question which at one time threatened to disturb the peace of the country, has been, if not satisfactorily settled, at least put on one side for some time to come. But for the fact of the close of the Session being at hand, there would probably have been an open rupture between the two Chambers, but the members of both were getting too fatigued even to fight. The last day of the Session in the Chamber of Deputies was devoted to discussing the subventions to be accorded to the various Parisian theatres. As to the work actually accomplished during the past Session, for all practical purposes it amounts to nothing.

The resignation by General de Cissey of the Ministry of War may now be regarded as certain. General Berthaut, an infantry general of division, is spoken of as his successor. The appointment is not likely to encounter any opposition either on the part of the public or the army, General Berthaut being an utter stranger to politics, and having presided with acknowledged ability over the Commission which settled the organisation of the territorial army.

On Saturday the Senate met to elect a life member to fill the seat of the late M. Casimir Périer. M. Dufaure was successful, obtaining 161 votes against 109 given to M. de Chesnelong, a Legitimist. Another vacancy has, however, been created by the death of M. Wolowski, the well-known political economist, who belonged to the Republican party in the Senate.

Two popular manifestations of two political parties have taken place during the past week. Aug. 10, the anniversary of the capture of the Tuileries, was duly celebrated by Republican banquets throughout the country. Aug. 15, under the Empire, the fête-day, *par excellence*, of the Parisians, was merely marked by the usual religious services in honour of the Festival of the Assumption and by the gathering of Bonapartist notabilities at the Church of St. Augustin at mid-day mass. At least 3000 people gathered round the church, the greater part displaying the Bonapartist badge, the violet, whilst within it many leading deputies and journalists of this party had congregated.

The elevation of Mr. Disraeli to the peerage has been somewhat severely commented upon by those journals which display a chronic hostility to England. They assert that he has been removed to the Upper House to put him out of the way of answering any more troublesome questions upon Eastern affairs. England is loudly called upon to put a stop to the hostilities in the East in some way or other, since, according to the Anglophobists, all the atrocities which have been committed can be traced to the line of conduct pursued by her and the support she continues to accord to Turkey.

Several horrors have served to gratify persons with an

appetite for the morbidly sensational within the last few days. On Saturday, at the execution at the Place de la Roquette of a man named Gervais for the murder of his mistress, the catello releasing the knife of the guillotine failed to act at once. The criminal had partly disengaged his head before the knife came down, and instead of decapitating him it inflicted a frightful wound on the skull sufficient to cause death. On Sunday, two aeronauts named Triquet, father and son, ascended in a balloon from Levallois-Perret, near Asnières. The balloon collapsed above the plain of Montrouge, and the occupants were precipitated into one of the stone quarries in which the district abounds. The son was killed on the spot, and no hopes are entertained of the father's recovery.

The President of the Republic himself had a narrow escape from becoming the victim of what might have been a serious carriage accident whilst driving, last Thursday, from the Elysée to Versailles. Passing through Ville d'Auray, the horses became alarmed at the noise of a drum and dashed off. The carriage came into collision with a cart, and the occupants would have been precipitated on to the stones but for the courage of a grocer, who darted forward and seized the horses' bridles. The driver was thrown from his seat and severely bruised.

On Saturday the Ecole de Médecine was thronged by persons anxious to witness the admission of a lady into the Faculty. Madame Ribard, the lady in question, who is about thirty years of age, entered the hall with several other candidates, and, stepping up when her turn came, answered the questions put to her with such success that the examiners not only decided that she merited a doctor's diploma, but complimented her on her medical knowledge.

ITALY.

The Crown Prince and Princess arrived at Venice last Saturday afternoon. They were received by the authorities and cordially welcomed by a large crowd assembled to witness their arrival. Their Royal Highnesses appeared later on the balcony of the palace to thank the people for their reception.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Baron Hofman, head of a department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Minister of Finance.

ROUMANIA.

Twenty thousand francs were yesterday week voted by the Chamber of Deputies for the relief of the Servian families who have taken refuge in Roumania. The number of these refugees is already estimated at 20,000.

On Saturday a resolution was passed by the Chamber empowering the Government to make all necessary administrative retrenchments; and a bill was introduced in which it is proposed to reduce all official salaries 5 per cent.

AMERICA.

Congress adjourned on Tuesday night. A concession for a telegraph line between America and Asia and the bill for raising 2500 additional cavalry for the war against the Indians passed the Senate. It approved the resolution passed by the House of Representatives appointing a commission to investigate the silver question and the general policy to be pursued for facilitating the resumption of specie payments. The Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the use of public funds for sectarian schools was lost, after an exciting debate.

The House of Representatives threw out the resolution passed by the Senate for restoring to members of Congress the privilege of franking letters. Mr. Bland's Silver Bill and a bill for further distribution of the Geneva award also failed to pass. The House adopted a resolution expressing sympathy and respect for Mr. Speaker Kerr, who is reported to be in a dying condition. A resolution, moved by a democratic member, condemning the recent Southern outrages and demanding the prompt punishment of the parties, has been adopted.

Mr. Cameron, the Secretary for War, acting by General Grant's direction and in accordance with this resolution of the House of Representatives, has ordered General Sherman to hold all available forces ready to protect the rights of citizens to the suffrage at the call of the proper authorities.

The strike of the employés of the Ohio and Mississippi railway has ended.

The Democratic party in South Carolina have nominated General Wade Hampton as their candidate for the governorship of the State.

The race for the Queen's Cup, between the American yacht *Madeleine* and the Canadian yacht *Countess of Dufferin*, has been won by the *Madeleine* by about two minutes.

RUSSIA.

A new dock, constructed of granite, which has been in course of construction at Cronstadt for sixteen years, was inaugurated, on the 9th inst., by the Emperor, who was accompanied by the King of Denmark and the King of the Hellenes.

CANADA.

A telegram from Victoria (Vancouver's Island), dated the 11th inst., states that at a public meeting convened by the mayor, held on that day, a resolution was adopted declaring that the ultimatum of the province is that either her Majesty be requested to grant them the liberty to secede, or that Lord Carnarvon's terms be carried out in their entirety. It was resolved to forward a copy of this resolution through Lord Dufferin to the Imperial Government.

A later telegram from Victoria announces that Lord Dufferin arrived there on the 16th inst., and that he met with a cordial reception.

INDIA.

We hear from Simla that the Viceroy is to start in November for a tour in Cashmere, on which occasion he will also visit Peshawar, Lahore, Mooltan, and Scinde, reaching Bombay in December next. It is denied that there is any truth in a rumour that Lord Lytton contemplates resigning next year. Lady Lytton had a son on the 10th inst.

The death of Mr. Justice F. A. B. Glover, one of the Puisne Judges of the Calcutta Bench is announced.

AUSTRALIA.

The Budget brought forward in the South Australian Parliament shows a surplus of £133,139, the revenue of the colony for the year ending June 30 having been £1,316,794, the expenditure £1,183,655. A modification of the tariff, in the direction of free trade, is proposed by the Ministry.

Hostilities are reported to have broken out in several places in the interior of San Domingo, and the Government troops are stated to have been repulsed.

Mr. David Dequetteville, senior Judge of the Jersey Royal Court, has been adjudicated a bankrupt, with liabilities estimated at about £40,000. Mr. Dequetteville has filled the office of Judge during the last twenty-five years.

The *Daily Telegraph* published on Monday the third and last of Mr. Stanley's latest letters from Africa, in which he describes some important geographical discoveries in what may be called the lake region of the African continent; but there is too much shooting to make this a Christianising or even a civilising expedition.

A telegram from Shanghai announces that the French Mission Chapel at Ning-Kow-Foo has been attacked, and the priest and many of his congregation murdered.

A salute was fired at Belgrade, on Monday morning, to announce that Princess Nathalie, the wife of Prince Milan of Serbia, has given birth to a son.

The greatest living Danish poet, Christian Wiuther, completed his eightieth year on the 29th ult. He resides in Paris, where he received a large number of addresses from students and others on the occasion.

Discovery has been made at Pompeii of a considerable number of objects of gold and silver, and close to them the carbonised skeletons of two men, who would seem to have been borne down in the storm of ashes while endeavouring to escape with their valuables or plunder.

The following colonial appointments are announced:—Mr. William Henry Marsh to be Auditor-General, and Mr. John Augustus Chasteauf, to be Collector of Customs, for Mauritius; Mr. James Tucker to be Colonial Secretary for the Bermudas.

The Nyanza, which arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, brings news from Cape Town to the effect that various rumours are current on the frontiers of the British possessions in South Africa as to the aspect assumed by the natives, and that it is thought a combined outbreak is not impossible.

Alfred Johnson, who started from America on June 15 in a small boat, landed at Abercastle, Pembrokeshire, on the 11th inst., having been fifty-seven days at sea. The boat in which Johnson accomplished his voyage is called the Centennial, of Gloucester, Massachusetts. It measures only twenty feet.

The Swedish novelist and historian, Pastor Mellin, died, on the 2nd inst., at Nörre-Wrams, at the age of seventy-three.—Sir Philip Francis, Consul-General and Judge of the Supreme Court in the Levant, died on the 9th inst., on board her Majesty's ship *Antelope*, between Besika and Smyrna.

The Inman steamer *City of Chester* has gone ashore in New York Harbour, and the passengers and mails have been landed; the *Mersey*, steamer, has been lost, and only two of her hands were saved; and the mail-steamer *Queensland* has foundered, all the crew, except the second steward, being saved.

During the past month there sailed from Liverpool 6444 emigrants. Of a total number of 5675 persons who left in vessels sailing under the provisions of the Government Emigration Act, 4108 passengers went to the United States, in twenty-two vessels.—The new iron ship *Scottish Hero* took her departure from Gravesend last Saturday evening, having on board emigrants for Rockhampton, Queensland—133 unmarried men, forty unmarried women, seventy married couples, fifty children between the ages of twelve and one, and ten infants. The single girls are in charge of Miss M'Allister.

Some fresh instructions, superseding all others previously in force, respecting the reception of fugitive slaves on board her Majesty's ships, have been issued. A fugitive slave once received and placed under the protection of the British flag, whether within or beyond the territorial waters of any State, no demand for his surrender on the ground of slavery is to be admitted or entertained. When a ship is within the territorial waters of a State in which slavery exists, conduct is to be avoided which may appear to be in breach of international comity and good faith. If any person within territorial waters claims protection on the ground that he is kept in slavery contrary to treaties with Great Britain, he is to be received until the truth of his statement is examined into.

THE CHURCH.

The Temple Church and Lincoln's Chapel are closed for the long vacation.

The *Guardian* is informed that the Right Rev. Bishop Parry, late coadjutor of Barbadoes, has been appointed to the see of Perth, in West Australia.

The Bishop of Sodor and Man has announced his intention of resigning at the end of the present year. His Lordship has been in ailing health for a long time.

The parish church of West Ilsley, Berks, was reopened on the 9th inst., with nearly doubled accommodation, obtained by the addition of a north aisle, built from the designs of Mr. Dolby, of Oxford. The Bishop of the diocese preached.

The Bishop Winchester consecrated the new church of All Saints, Awnbridge, in the parish of Michelmersh. The Rev. T. H. Tragett, of Awnbridge Danes, headed the subscription-list with £1270, besides giving land for a burial-ground.

The Archbishop of Canterbury reopened the parish church of Addington, on Wednesday morning, and preached upon the occasion. It has been reseated and enlarged, from designs by Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, at a cost of over £4000.

The Bishop of Chester officiated, on Thursday week, at the consecration of a new church at Allerton. The building, with the endowment of the vicarage, has cost £20,000. The erection of the church is due to the munificence of Mr. John Bibby.

The Archbishop of York, on Tuesday, opened a new church at Allerthorpe, near Pocklington. Admiral Duncombe is lord of the manor in which the church is situated, and it is through his liberality that the present edifice has been substituted for the ancient one which has been removed.

The English church at Spa, built by the subscriptions of the English and American visitors, aided most liberally by the Belgian Government and the commune of the locality, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Guildford, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, the English Chaplain, and other clergy. After the ceremony there was a banquet in one of the public buildings—Mr. Savile Lumley, the English minister, presiding.

The work of rebuilding the Church of St. Michael and All Angels at Mitcheltrey, which has been going on for several years, was brought to a happy termination on the 11th inst., when the new church was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese. The chancel of the new church was completed in 1873, since which time it had been used for Divine service whilst the church itself was being rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, the piers of the arches, and such other portions of the old masonry as could be reused. The building was begun by the Rev. Boscawen Somerset, the former Rector. When he left it was taken up with much spirit by the Rev. R. W. Everett, who succeeded to the living, by whom the chancel has been entirely refitted with stalls, reredos, and chancel screen. The rebuilding of the church has been carried out in a most satisfactory manner, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Pritchard, at a cost of £2000. Some handsome gifts have been presented to the church.

The Marquis of Huntly has accepted the presidency of the forthcoming Social Science Congress to be held in Liverpool.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

We are desired to state that the Lady Mayoress's receptions at the Mansion House will not be resumed until Sept. 19.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have unanimously agreed to erect a suitable monument to the memory of George Lee, the fire-escape man, who recently lost his life in the heroic discharge of his duty.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, on Tuesday, a long list of cases of saving life in various parts of the world was brought under the cognisance of the society, and rewards of various descriptions were conferred.

The Marquis of Salisbury has consented, at the request of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, to permit the London workmen's clubs affiliated to that society to hold their annual fête in Hatfield Park, on Monday next, and to inspect the art-treasures of Hatfield House.

The thirty-seventh anniversary meeting of the Royal Botanic Society of London was held on Thursday week—Colonel Platt in the chair. From the reports of the council, auditors, and secretary, it appears that the society is in a flourishing condition. The total receipts from all sources, including exhibitions and fêtes, was for the year £9086, and the payments £6710. The conservatory has been completed by the building of the west wing, at a cost of about £1600.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the first week of August) was 75,743, of whom 33,963 were in workhouses, and 42,780 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 6107, 15,106, and 21,181 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 673, of whom 436 were men, 188 women, and 48 children under sixteen.

Sir Charles Reed, yesterday week, opened the 130th new school that has been built by the London School Board. This was at Creed-place, Trafalgar-road, East Greenwich. The school is constructed to accommodate 240 boys, 240 girls, and children of tender years.—Some new board schools, situated in Jessop-road, Milkwood-road, Brixton, were opened on Monday. A recreation-ground one or two acres in extent is attached. The buildings have accommodation for 188 boys, 182 girls, and 226 infants. Sir Charles Reed presided.

A public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday, in aid of the Sick and Wounded Relief Fund—the Earl of Harrowby in the chair. In the course of the proceedings a letter, inclosing a subscription of ten guineas, was read from Miss Florence Nightingale, in which she said:—"Good cheer to your efforts to help the sick and wounded on both sides and bring them hospital and medical necessities and comforts too. God speed the Eastern War Sick and Wounded Relief Fund! prays Florence Nightingale from her sick bed."

On Wednesday the Vicar of St. John's district, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and the officials of the parish, took upwards of 600 children and friends of the Northern Schools to Waterloo station, where a special train was in readiness to convey them to Worcester Park, which had been kindly lent for the occasion. A substantial dinner and tea were provided by the liberality of the parishioners and other friends, and every effort was made to make the day as enjoyable as possible, both to friends and children. Various games were frequently enlivened by the strains of an efficient band. A successful ascent of fire-balloons and a display of fireworks terminated the day's enjoyments.

Last week 2276 births and 1572 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 28 and the latter 133 below the average numbers. The deaths included 9 from smallpox, 22 from measles, 42 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 25 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever, and 294 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 415 deaths were referred, against 669 and 522 in the two preceding weeks. The deaths referred to each of these seven zymotic diseases were below the corrected average weekly numbers. The mean temperature at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, last week, was 66.7 deg., being 4.6 deg. above the average for the corresponding week in sixty years. It showed an excess on each day of the week, and on Wednesday was 71.6 deg., or 9.5 deg. above the average. The highest reading of the thermometer in the shade was 91.2 deg. on Wednesday.

The anniversary of the relief of Derry was celebrated in Londonderry last Saturday. About 15,000 persons were present, many of whom came by railway from Belfast, Lisburn, and various parts of Ulster. The procession to the cathedral took place shortly after eleven. The Bishop of Derry read the service, and the Rev. W. Skipton, of Letterkenny, preached the sermon. After service the procession was again formed, marched through Society-street, and ascended the wall at Walker's Pillar, making the circuit of the walls. The procession had twenty-six colours and fifteen bands. Mr. W. Johnston, M.P., the Canadian delegate, and leading members of the institution, being in front. Rioting has taken place at Lisburn, Lurgan, and other places in the north of Ireland. Considerable excitement has prevailed at Belfast.

The prizes competed for by the artillery volunteers during the past fortnight at Shoeburyness were presented to the winners, yesterday week, by Colonel Fisher, the commandant of the School of Gunnery, a ceremony which brought to a close the eleventh meeting of the National Artillery Association.—On Monday the three battalions of volunteers at Aldershot were inspected by the Generals of the different brigades to which they are attached. Owing to the extreme heat, the contemplated field-day and sham fight for Tuesday were postponed.—The Engineer volunteer camp at Upnor, near Chatham, was opened last Saturday morning. It will remain open until the 26th inst., during which time the men will go through a course of military engineering. The commandant is Colonel Cox, superintendent of military engineering at Chatham.—At the City of London rifle ranges more than 200 of the best shots of the 3rd London Rifles competed, last Saturday, for a valuable list of prizes, presented by Lord Napier of Magdala, the civic companies of Grocers, Merchant Taylors, Fishmongers, Drapers, Mercers, Sadlers, and Salters, the ward of Farringdon Without, and others.—Upwards of two hundred of the best shots of the metropolis competed, on Wednesday, at the rifle ranges at Wormwood-scrubbs for the championship of Middlesex. The meeting was carried out by the Middlesex Rifle Association, which, in addition to the gold, silver, and bronze champion badges, added to the contest a substantial list of prizes amounting to £120. The gold champion badge was won by Private Wace, of the Honourable Artillery Company; the silver badge being secured by Ensign Munday, of the same regiment, who won the gold badge last year. The bronze badge, for third highest aggregate, resulted in a tie between Major Morris, of the 39th Middlesex, and Private Lowe, of the Queen's Westminster Rifles.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Since the termination of the Sussex fortnight the race meetings that have taken place have been singularly uninteresting, and, though matters will improve next week at York, we scarcely expect that the running there will have much bearing on future events. In spite of the hot weather, Stockton and Egham have both been well patronised this week, and the fields at the former meeting were wonderfully good, considering the great difficulty that trainers must experience in keeping horses on their legs when the ground is as hard as iron. Lord Zetland carried off no less than four races at Stockton, two of them being won by Spiegelschiff, a very smart filly by Speculum—Flotilla. Her defeat of K.G. was not surprising, as she was in receipt of 16 lb.; but, as she beat Blue Riband at weight for sex, she ought to do good service in the popular "spots." Helena was made a strong favourite for the Hardwicke Stakes, but Polly Perkins, who has figured in one or two sensational selling races, gave her no less than 18 lb. and a clever beating.

We much regret to have to record the somewhat sudden death of the Earl of Lonsdale, which took place last Tuesday morning. His Lordship had been a member of the Jockey Club for many years, and took the greatest interest in racing, though he never had many horses in training, King Lud being the best that ever carried his colours. Lord Lonsdale was member for West Cumberland from 1847 to 1872, and had only just announced his intention of resigning his position as M.F.H. owing to ill-health.

The past month has been singularly prolific in remarkable cricket-matches. The lively state of the ground is all in favour of the bat; and, as a natural result, some wonderful scores have been made. This was especially the case during the Canterbury week, when, though one of the three proposed matches was abandoned, it was found impossible to finish either of the other two. The first one—Kent and Gloucestershire v. England—was drawn slightly in favour of the latter team. For the combined counties Messrs. W. G. Grace (91) and W. R. Gilbert (143) and Lord Harris (45 and 38) were the highest scorers; and, on the other side, Messrs. A. J. Webbe (109) and H. R. Webbe (52), and Lockwood (63 and 36) and Emmett (58) batted best. There was a splendid attendance at the St. Lawrence Cricket-ground to witness the first day's play between Kent and the M.C.C. The county twelve won the toss, and, with one exception, all the team got into double figures—Lord Harris (154), Mr. W. Yardley (47), and G. Hearne (not out, 57) making more than half the 473 runs which were put together. The first innings of the M.C.C. did not produce much; but at the second attempt Mr. W. G. Grace fairly eclipsed all his previous efforts by scoring 344 without giving a chance: this is the largest number ever made in a first-class match. The only other scorer of any importance was Mr. P. C. Crutchley (84); and the nine wickets fell for 557, this match also being drawn. In the same week a match between Middlesex and Surrey ended in a tie, each eleven making 460 runs. Mr. R. D. Walker (104) played a fine innings, and Mr. W. Read (94 and 41) and Barratt (31 and 67) also scored freely. Three very important county matches have been played during the present week. Gloucestershire has beaten Notts by ten wickets, chiefly owing to the brilliant batting of Messrs. W. G. Grace (177) and G. F. Grace (78). Dart (62 and 21) and Osofft (84 and 20) were the chief scorers among the defeated eleven. Sussex beat Surrey by eight wickets, though Jupp (36 and 40) and Mr. W. Reed (39 and 74) did their best to avert defeat. On the opposite side, Charlwood (104) played a really grand innings. Yorkshire v. Middlesex ended in a draw, decidedly in favour of the "big county." The scoring was heavy, T. Armitage (95) and Robinson (68) for Yorkshire, and Messrs. I. D. Walker (51 and 94) and W. H. Hadow (62) for Middlesex, scoring freely.

Reports from nearly all the Scotch and English moors are very satisfactory. Grouse are strong in number and in capital condition, and we hear of good bags from all directions.

On Tuesday last T. Cavill made an attempt to swim from Dover to Calais. He was in the water nearly twelve hours, and in that time swam about the same number of miles direct from the English coast. He got through the water at a great pace, but did not possess Captain Webb's wonderful power of setting cold at defiance.

The Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta was brought to a close last Saturday, when the Vice-Commodore's cup was won by the Florida. The business of the Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta was brought to a close on Wednesday night. The schooner prize of £100 was won by the Corinne; the prize of £100 for yaws by the Latona; and Norman was the winner for yachts of 40 tons. The race for schooners and yaws for the prizes, value £100, given by the Southampton Yacht Club was sailed on Monday. The Corinne (schooner) took the first prize of £70 and the Neptune (yawl) the second prize of £30. The other matches were won respectively by the Vanessa and the Bayonette.

The Thames Regatta for watermen, which took place at the end of last week, proved fairly successful, though, owing to want of support, the value of the prizes had to be reduced. The champion fours and pairs both fell to Thames crews, and T. Blackman, of Dulwich, won the sculls.

The Industrial Exhibition in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, has been closed. It was visited by about 100,000 persons, and it has more than covered its expenses.

Lord Northbrook, the late Viceroy of India, who, as Mr. Baring, represented the boroughs of Penryn and Falmouth in Parliament for nine years, was entertained on Tuesday, both political parties uniting in the welcome.

The announcement of the *Morning Post*, last week, that "several changes in the personnel of the Administration were likely to be made before the prorogation," received a startling confirmation on the Friday following, when it was announced that Mr. Disraeli had been created a Peer, and would henceforward be known as the Earl of Beaconsfield. This statement was followed up by news of the retirement of the Earl of Malmesbury through ill-health, and the acceptance of the Privy Seal by the Premier. One object of this arrangement would seem to be to make room in the Cabinet for the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. The leadership of the House of Commons, of course, falls to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote.

Mr. Arthur Keppel Cowell Stepany, Liberal, was on Monday elected, without opposition, for the Carmarthen Boroughs, in succession to Mr. C. W. Nevill, who has retired from Parliamentary life. As Mr. Nevill was a Conservative, this return is a gain of a seat to the Liberal party.—Mr. Barran, the Liberal candidate for Leeds, has been returned by a large majority. The official declaration of the polling showed that 16,672 votes had been given for Mr. Barran, against 13,776 for Mr. Jackson, his Conservative opponent.—Mr. Gerard J. Noel, the newly-appointed First Commissioner of Works, in succession to Lord Henry Lennox, has been re-elected for the county of Rutland, without opposition.

MUSIC.

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL AT BAYREUTH.

The first performances of Wagner's latest, most elaborate, and ambitious works—his series of opera-dramas, the text of which is based on the "Nibelungen lied"—have taken place this week, after having been deferred for two years. This delay has probably been advantageous to their efficient preparation, rehearsals of the most careful and detailed kind having long preceded the performances. They were given in the new theatre, constructed for the purpose, at Bayreuth, having begun last Sunday with the introductory portion, "Das Rheingold." On the following evening the first division of the trilogy, "Die Walküre," was given. The performance of "Siegfried," which was announced for Tuesday, was postponed to Wednesday, as Herr Betz, who takes the part of Wotan, was prevented from singing by an attack of hoarseness. The series closed on Thursday evening with "Götterdämmerung." In these works, far more than in any which have preceded them, is exemplified Wagner's abandonment of those prescribed and recognised forms of stage musical treatment which have long prevailed, and by which music has generally been rendered the chief—sometimes the only—important feature in an operatic performance. Wagner's theories and practice—as we have theretofore explained—recognise no such preponderance of musical interest over the poetry and action of the drama. General equality and fusion, with an occasional prominence for each element, according to its requirement, are what Wagner has striven to realise, he being (as it is scarcely necessary to remind musical readers) both the composer and the poet of his "opera-dramas." His device of repeating, at intervals, certain prominent themes associated with different characters, and thus marking their individuality (first largely used by him in "Lohengrin"), is more extensively adopted by him in the "Nibelungen" operas than in any previous works.

The theatre presents some important and advantageous peculiarities. From every seat in the audience part there is an uninterrupted view of the stage. The orchestra, with its conductor, is placed so far beneath the level of the stage as to be invisible to the audience, and therefore not, as usual, intercepting the scenic illusion. Among other excellent departures from established custom is the abolition of encores and calls for the singers, Wagner himself having refused to appear when called for at the end of the first evening, on the ground of declining to receive applause for a work while it was merely in progress. No doubt at the close of the series these objections will cease, and the principal parties concerned will be offered, and will accept, the recognition which is their due.

The accounts which reach us (so far as received up to the time of writing) speak in glowing terms of the general excellence of the performances. Among the many admirable scenic effects on the first evening appear to have been the representation of the swimming of the Rhine daughters in the river and the imitation of fog by means of steam—the realisation of the sea of fire in "Die Walküre" having been another wondrous display. In this, the first, portion of the trilogy the singing of Fraulein Scheffsky and Herr Niemann in the first act, and of Fraulein Materna and Herr Betz in the latter part of the opera is described as having been very fine.

The Emperor of Germany was present on the first two evenings.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts continue to attract large audiences. Since our notice of them the programmes have been varied both in their instrumental and vocal features. Two classical nights have been given—one last week and another on Wednesday—under the title of a "Wagner Festival," the first part of the concert having consisted entirely of music by that composer. The effective part-singing of the "London Vocal Union" has also been added to the other attractions. The brilliant pianoforte-playing of M. Henri Ketten continues to elicit special applause, as does the singing of Mdle. Bianchi, Madame Bentham-Fernandez, Signor Giannini, and Signor Medica.

THEATRES.

Revivals are now in order with such theatres as remain open. The Adelphi has revived Mr. Boucicault's "Arrah-na-Pogue," and thus given to that popular dramatist another triumph. The part of Shaun-the-Post is well sustained by Mr. J. C. Williamson, and Miss Maggie Moore acts and sings with spirit in Arrah-of-the-Kiss. The play has been carefully mounted, and is, indeed, throughout efficiently represented. Mr. J. L. Toole terminated his engagement at the Gaiety last week, and delivered a characteristic farewell speech, which was addressed to a crowded audience.

The Polytechnic has provided many new and strong attractions for its holiday patrons. From among them may be selected for commendation Mr. B. J. Malden's lecture on the Philadelphia Exhibition and Mr. J. L. King's lecture on the New Forest, both of them being profusely illustrated. The Piano Mécanique excites great attention among the visitors, and is, in fact, an interesting musical invention. The usual attractions of the institution continue in full force, particularly Mr. George Buckland's spectacular entertainment, entitled, "Alice's Adventures; or, More Wonders in Wonderland." Altogether, a fitter employment for the summer sightseer cannot be proposed than to share in the diversions devised at this institution for persons scientifically disposed.

The stamp duty on patent medicines during the year ending March 31 realised £123,136.

Mrs. Plimsoll was presented on Wednesday night, by the National Liverpool Life-Boat Association, with a silver model of the Samuel Plimsoll life-boat.

A monument has been erected in the south transept of Dunfermline Abbey to the memory of Lady Augusta Stanley. It is composed of a bas-relief cut in white marble, from a design by Miss Mary Grant, of London.

From the thirtieth report of the Commissioners in Lunacy it appears that the total number of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind, in England and Wales, recorded as such on Jan. 1 last, was 64,916, an increase of 1123 upon the past year.

The annual congress of the British Archaeological Association, which is held this year in Cornwall, began on Monday, under the presidency of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, who received the members at his mansion on the banks of the Tamar. The opening address was delivered in the county town of Bodmin, after an address had been presented by the Mayor and Corporation. The proceedings last over the week, and excursions will be made into almost every part of the county.—The Cambrian Archaeological Association holds its annual meeting this week at Aberystwyth, Mr. E. A. Freeman being the president.—The *Sussex Advertiser* announces that arrangements have been made for holding the annual meeting of the Sussex Archaeological Society at Arundel, and that, by the courtesy of the Duke of Norfolk, the castle and grounds will be thrown open to the members of the society and their friends on the occasion.



THE WAR: BASHI-BAZOUKS BURNING A VILLAGE.

FROM A DRAWING BY MR. WILLIAM SIMPSON.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

One of the most learned Orientalists in Europe—the Herbelot of the nineteenth century—Mr. Edward William Lane, has just died, in his seventy-fifth year, at Worthing. For more than half a century he had suffered cruelly from bronchitis; yet this chronic invalid laboured till the last, every day and all the day, at his "Arabic Lexicon," a wondrous work of learning and research, of which the last volume only remains to be given to the world. The manuscript, it is understood, is complete. The deceased scholar was the brother of Mr. R. J. Lane, A.R.A., one of the most skilful lithographers of the last generation, to whom Lord Lytton once addressed a curious epistle on the subject of hydropathy. It was R. J. Lane, if I mistake not, who so delicately and gracefully rendered on stone the famous gallery of profile portraits of the British nobility and gentry limned by Count d'Orsay. What a gallery it was! and how the public used to gather round Mr. Mitchell's window, in Bond-street, to gaze upon the counterfeit presentments of the grandes, the wits and beaux of the early days of the Victorian era!

We cannot all appreciate Arabic lexicons—did you ever spend six months in trying to master Arabic calligraphy, and then discover that you could not read that which you had written?—but the late Mr. Edward William Lane possessed a more popular claim to the gratitude of his contemporaries. He wrote, for the Useful Knowledge Society, an inimitable little book on the Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians—which was, by-the-way, vilely illustrated; and for Mr. Charles Knight he executed a marvellous translation of the Thousand and One Nights, adorned with hundreds of superb vignettes, designed by William Harvey, and exquisitely engraved on wood. The translation, however, failed to become a favourite with the public, simply because Mr. Lane, as a scholar, felt bound to restore the strictly Oriental orthography and accentuation of Oriental nomenclature; and admirers of the "Arabian Nights" who, as children, had sate at the feet of the English translators of the Frenchman Galland failed to recognise the Caliph Haroun Alraschid and the Sultana Scheherazade in the unimpeachably orthographical but perplexing garb bestowed upon them by Mr. Lane. I should mention that the deceased scholar's "Lexicon" was undertaken under the generous patronage of a late Duke of Northumberland, who, as Lord Prudhoe, had that strange *séance* with an Egyptian magician at Cairo. The enchanter, it is said, showed his Lordship, in a pool of ink, the *eidolon* of Nelson; or rather it was a boy called in by the magician who professed to see the ghost of the great Admiral, and minutely described its appearance to the English nobleman.

A bright light in the constellation of cookery is gone, too, to his last home. M. Charles Elmé Francatelli died, at Eastbourne, on the 10th inst., aged seventy-one. He was an admirable cook, who could dress the costliest banquets when he chose, but who was likewise a culinary economist of enlarged and thoroughly practical views. He wrote a capital sixpenny cookery-book for the use of the poor; and I notice in the *City Press* of the current week a characteristic remark of Francatelli, to the effect that he could feed every day a thousand families on the food which is wasted in London alone. The *City Press* has taken this observation as the text for an excellent homily on the good which might be done were a little thought displayed in husbanding, for the relief of the indigent, the abundant crumbs which fall from civic dinner-tables.

Francatelli was a pupil of Carême. He was at one time *Maitre d'Hôtel* and Chief Cook to her Majesty the Queen, and was subsequently, for seven years, *chef* at the Reform Club. Afterwards he undertook the culinary management of the St. James's Hotel, Piccadilly, and ultimately that of the Freemasons' Tavern. Hypercritical gastronomes have accused him of a tendency to over-truffle his *mets*; but is that a fault? Can a lady wear too many diamonds? Mr. Benson and Messrs. Hunt and Roskell say that she cannot do so. There is a chapter on truffles in Beauvilliers' "Art du Cuisinier," which may be warranted to bring tears to the eyes of the true epicure, just as the ballad of "Wapping Old Stairs" will cause your Geneviève to weep—your hope, your joy, your Geneviève, who loves you best when'er you sing the songs that make her grieve. After a lively discussion with Geneviève apropos of the housekeeping expenses a stanza from "Wapping Old Stairs" has been found to act like oil on the troubled waters. I used to try "Pray Goody," and sometimes "La, ci darem la mano;" but experience convinces me that there is nothing like Diddin—except a bracelet, which in these hard times it is not easy to obtain, honestly.

Reading, with much edification, a long and elaborate article in the *Times* on the arrangement of the pictures at the National Gallery, to which Mr. Edward Barry, R.A., has recently made such superb structural additions, I light upon this puzzling passage:—"Here, on one side, is Michael Angelo's Entombment sketch, on the other Titian's splendid 'Ariadne;' and around these centres of interest are such works of ineffable beauty as Raphael's St. Catherine and the 'Garvagh Holy Family.'" Now, whatever can the "Garvagh Holy Family" be? Is it a picture which was formerly in the possession of the noble family of Canning? At the best, the term is a piece of picture-dealer's jargon, which might with advantage be discouraged. In English art notices you often come across mention of the "Soul Murillo." The French, more reverently, call the masterpiece "Le Murillo du Maréchal Soul."

Among the novelties in stage effect in the tremendous operatic trilogy (exclusive of a prologue) produced by Herr Richard Wagner at the Theatre Royal, Utopia—I mean Bayreuth—I notice that a fog is simulated by means of steam. Ah! if Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews had only thought of this happy expedient when, ever so many years ago, they brought out the "Midsummer Night's Dream" at old Covent Garden. It was a sumptuously "mounted" spectacle; but the scene-painter could devise no better means of representing mist than by lowering from the "flies" nicely graduated sheets of gauze, the interposition of which rendered the characters more and more indistinct. On the other hand, I remember once seeing a remarkable effect of fog during the performance of a Christmas pantomime on the other side of the water. It was at "Queen Victoria's own theatre," indeed, as Mrs. Brown would say. The establishment at Bayreuth may be called Herr Wagner's or King Ludwig's "own theatre," just as you please. Well; at the "Vic," Mr. Cave was just in the act of singing a "patter" song in front of a gorgeously illuminated transformation scene, when suddenly the whole house—stage, auditorium, and all—was veiled in a deep, dirty, orange-coloured mist. And then everybody began to cough violently. It was the most naturally brumous effect that I had ever witnessed; but, in this instance, no steam was employed to produce the illusion. The darkness was simply due to the *real London fog* which had poured into the house from the New Cut, to see the pantomime.

Herr Wagner must be a wonderfully clever man. Twenty years have elapsed since, passing through Berlin, on my way to St. Petersburg, I assisted at the performance of "Tannhäuser" at the Opera House of the first-named city. In American parlance, "Tannhäuser" "fetched" me. I had the earache for a fortnight afterwards. Herr Wagner is a greater genius than the composer who wrote "Songs without words," since Richard has written music without harmony. Mem.: Miss Sphinx has left off questioning you about antimony. She is anxious to know what you think of the "Music of the Future." Interrogated lately on this point by Miss S., I replied that I preferred lobster salad. That delicacy may be hurtful to the digestion, but it does not give you the earache.

Theodore Hook drew in "Gilbert Gurney" a most melodramatic picture of the agonies of mind undergone by an ex-Lord Mayor who, on the Tenth of November, found that he was no longer addressed as "My Lord" by his domestics. The Lady Mayoress of York is in better case, for by ancient Eboracan custom, she continues to be her Ladyship her whole life through. Still, it must be a sad thing to be deprived of the honorific prefixes one had once enjoyed; and I, for one, deeply sympathise with the Hon. Messrs. John Meredith Read, Michael J. Cramer, Benjamin Moran, Horace Rubler, and John C. Caldwell, who were heretofore their Excellencies the Ministers Plenipotentiary for the United States of America to the Courts of Greece, Denmark, Portugal, Switzerland, and Paraguay, respectively. But a fit of economy on the part of the American Legislature has made cruel retrenchments in the Appropriation set apart for diplomatic expenses, and the Ministers Plenipotentiaries are in future only Chargés-d'Affaires. Is a "Chargé" an "Excellency"? I am afraid he is not. The change seems to bear with especial hardship on Mr. Benjamin Moran, who for so many years gained golden opinions among us as Permanent Secretary to the U.S. Legation in London, and whom everybody was felicitating on his well-earned promotion to the rank of Minister at Lisbon.

G. A. S.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with one codicil, dated March 19, 1872, and May 13, 1876, of Mr. Charles Frederick Beyer, late of Manchester, and of Llantsilio Hall, Denbighshire, mechanical engineer, who died on June 2 last, was proved at the Manchester district registry on the 25th ult. by Mr. Henry Robertson, M.P., Mr. John Ramsbottom, and the Rev. George Philpot, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths to his nephew Franz Hermann Beyer, £15,000; to his sister Mrs. Johanna Christiana Weber, £10,000; to his nephew Carl Frederick Beyer, £5000; to each of his executors, £1000; and handsome legacies to his domestic servants and some of the persons in the employ of the Gorton Foundry; for the purpose of building a new church and parsonage-house at Gorton, on a site which he had already given, £10,000; to the Manchester Grammar School, £10,000, to be applied as the governing body shall deem expedient, in or towards the foundation and support of endowments of additional masterships, or otherwise for extending the purposes and objects of the school; to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for the purpose of augmenting the income of the Vicar or Incumbent of the parish of Llantsilio, £3000; to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £2000 each; and to the Manchester City Mission, the Ardwick Industrial and Ragged School, and the Church Missionary Society, £1000 each; he devises Llantsilio Hall and all his real estate in the county of Denbigh to the use of his godson, Henry Beyer Robertson, for life, with remainder to his first and every other son in succession in seniority in tail male; the furniture, plate, and effects in the mansion house is to be enjoyed with the property as heirlooms. Such part of the rest of his property as he can legally give for that object is left for the purposes and benefit of Owens College, Manchester, to be applied in such manner as the governing body shall think expedient in or towards the foundation and endowment of professorships in science, one at least of which shall be a professorship of engineering, in the said college. The residue he gives to his executors for their own absolute use, but expresses an earnest wish, which is not to have any legal obligation, that they will apply it for the benefit of Owens College.

The will and two codicils, dated Jan. 6, 1874, and Feb. 2 and July 12, 1876, of Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, late of Grove House, Margate, and of No. 21, Craven-hill, Bayswater, who died on the 16th ult., were proved on the 1st inst. by Miss Susannah Bourne Parnell, Henry Taylor, and Charles Hermann Feiling, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testatrix bequeaths to the Haverstock-hill Orphan Working School, the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, Surrey, the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise, and the Margate Infirmary, £1000 each; there are a large number of other legacies and annuities, including £15,000 to Miss Parnell, and the residue of her property she gives to the said Henry Taylor, the nephew of her late husband.

The will, with two codicils, dated March 21, and April 10 and 29, 1876, of Mr. Robert Chamberlin, late of Catton House, Catton, Norfolk, who died on June 30 last, was proved on the 28th ult., at the Norwich district-registry, by Mrs. Anne Chamberlin, the widow, Alexander Robert Chamberlin and Captain Edward Henry Chamberlin, the sons, and Isaac Bugg Coakes, the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife furniture to the value of £500, pecuniary legacies to the amount of £3000 and the income of £20,000 for life; his one half share of the goodwill of the business of a draper, carried on at Norwich, he gives to his two sons, Alexander Robert and George Moore, subject to their paying his widow thereout £1500 per annum for life, which she is to have in addition to the other bequests; to his said son, Alexander Robert, he devises the freehold premises where the said business is carried on, and he also gives him the vase presented to him by his fellow-townsmen which he requests may be considered as a family heirloom; large legacies to his several children; to his man-servant, William Yardie, £50. The residue of his property to be divided equally between all his children, except his daughters Emma and Mary, who are otherwise provided for.

The will, dated June 23, 1876, of Mr. Matthew Noble, the eminent sculptor, of No. 43, Abingdon Villas, Kensington, who died on June 23 last, was proved on the 17th ult., under £2000, by Mrs. Frances Mary Noble, the widow, the sole executrix, to whom he gives all his property real and personal.

The will, dated April 16, 1873, of Mr. Henry Kingsley, author, formerly of No. 29, Fortress-terrace, Kentish Town, but late of Attreys, Cuckfield, who died on May 24 last, was proved on the 4th ult., under a nominal sum, by his widow, Mrs. Sarah Maria Kingsley Kingsley, to whom he leaves everything of which he dies possessed.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Royal assent was given, by commission, to a number of bills. The reports of the amendments to the Elementary Education Bill and the Pollution of Rivers Bill were received. The sitting was suspended for some hours, awaiting the arrival of the Appropriation Bill from the Commons. On its being brought in it was passed through its initial stage.

The Elementary Education and the Pollution of Rivers Bills were read the third time and passed on Saturday. The Suez Canal (Shares) Bill was considered in Committee; and the sitting was suspended until a later hour, when the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with the Lords on certain amendments in the Merchant Shipping Bill were received.

On Monday the House agreed in substance to the Commons' amendments to the Merchant Shipping Bill and the Commons' reasons for disagreeing to certain of the Lords' amendments. Several bills were passed through their final stage, including the Norwich and Boston (Corrupt Voters) Bill, the Pensions Commutation Act Amendment Bill, the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, the Sheriffs Courts (Scotland) Bill, the Legal Practitioners Bill, the Suez Canal (Shares) Bill, the War Department and Post Office (Remuneration) Bill, and the Appropriation Bill. The Commons' amendments to the Cruelty to Animals Bill were agreed to. The Crossed Cheques Bill, as amended in the Commons, was considered and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Answers were given by members of the Government, yesterday week, to questions with regard to the Prince of Wales's visit to the East and the use of the funds voted by Parliament (a surplus of which will remain after the settlement of all accounts), the education of pupil teachers, the Marine Light Infantry, the establishment of a permanent museum of science, certain portraits belonging to the Orton family used in the trial of the Claimant, the explosion in the Thunderer, the Church of England in Gibraltar, Irish Fisheries, the Clifton Hall colliery accident, the Inland Revenue and the railway companies, the raising of the Vanguard, the Eagley milk epidemic, the Radstock collision, and other matters of interest. On the motion for the third reading of the Appropriation Bill, Mr. Ashley called attention to the delay in obtaining official information as to the outrages in Bulgaria, and to the want of prompt and energetic action on the part of the Government and of her Majesty's representatives in Turkey. An animated debate ensued, in which Mr. Disraeli, Sir W. V. Harcourt, Mr. W. E. Forster, Sir H. D. Wolff, and other hon. members took part; and at its close the bill was read the third time. The Cruelty to Animals Bill and other orders of the day were afterwards proceeded with in Committee. The Appropriation Bill was read the third time.

On the order for the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Merchant Shipping Bill, last Saturday, Mr. Milver moved that they be taken into consideration that day month, on the ground that some of the provisions introduced would handicap British shipping unfairly. The motion was seconded by Captain Pim, and led to a long and desultory discussion, in the course of which Mr. Norwood, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. E. Smith, Mr. Plimsoll, Mr. Gorst, and other members representing shipping interests, protested against the House being asked on almost the last day of the Session to agree to important changes in the measure, and against the numerical majority of the Government being used to compel compliance. Eventually, however, after a strong appeal by the Chancellor of the Exchequer not to jeopardise the fate of the measure at such a moment, Mr. Milver withdrew his opposition, and the House proceeded to consider the amendments *seriatim*. Mr. E. Smith proposed to disagree with the amendments with respect to the payment of compensation and costs by the Board of Trade and to foreign passenger-ships, but the amendments were affirmed by majorities of 31 and 13 respectively. An attempt by Mr. Plimsoll to amend their Lordships' amendment on the subject of deck-loads was defeated by a majority of 26; and the clause was agreed to on a further division by a majority of 23. The bill was then returned to the House of Lords with some unimportant alterations. The Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (London) Bill, after some discussion, passed through Committee, and was then read the third time and passed. While in Committee on the Irish Peasage Bill the House was counted out.

Questions relating to the dwellings of the labouring classes in Ireland, the traffic at Hyde Park-corner, the Eagley milk epidemic, the reported collision between H.M.S. Monarch and Raleigh in Besika Bay, the payment of interest on the Turkish loan of 1855, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and other matters, were put on Monday, and answered by the Government, and several notices of motion were given for next Session. The Crossed Cheques Bill was, after some discussion, read the third time. Certain amendments made by the Lords to the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, the Elementary Education, the Pollution of Rivers, and the Municipal Privileges (Ireland) Bills were agreed to. The order for the Toll Bridges (River Thames) Bill was, on the motion of Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, discharged for the present Session. The O'Donohue was moving an address to the Queen, praying that her Majesty might be graciously pleased to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon the state of land tenure in Ireland, when the House was counted out.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Both Houses assembled on Tuesday, and, after the Royal Assent had been given to a number of bills, the following Message from the Queen proroguing Parliament was read:—

HER MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to be able to release you from your attendance in Parliament. My relations with all foreign Powers are of a friendly character, and I look forward confidently to the maintenance of the good understanding which now prevails.

The efforts which, in common with other Powers, I have made to bring about a settlement of the differences unfortunately existing between the Porte and its Christian subjects in Bosnia and Herzegovina have hitherto been unsuccessful, and the conflict begun in those provinces has been extended to Servia and Montenegro. Should a favourable opportunity present itself, I shall be ready, in concert with my allies, to offer my good offices for the purpose of mediation between the contending parties, bearing in mind alike the duties imposed upon me by treaty obligations and those which arise from considerations of humanity and policy.

A difference has arisen between my Government and that of the United States as to the proper construction of that article of the treaty of Aug. 9, 1842, which relates to the mutual surrender of persons accused of certain offences. The inconveniences to both countries which follow on a cessation of the practice of extradition are great and obvious, and I entertain the hope that a new arrangement may soon be arrived at, by which this matter may be placed on a satisfactory footing.

I am deeply thankful that my dear son, the Prince of Wales, has returned in good health from his lengthened journey through India. His presence in that part of my dominions has given occasion for the expression of feelings of loyalty and devotion to my throne which I highly value.

In pursuance of the power conferred upon me, I have, by proclamation, assumed the title of Empress of India. In making, as regards India, this addition to the ancient style of my crown, I have desired to record, on an occasion of peculiar interest to me, the earnest solicitude which I feel for the happiness of my Indian people.

I trust that peace and order are re-established in the Malay Peninsula, and that the rulers of the native States will cheerfully accept the recom-

recommendations and assistance of my officers for the better government of their territories.

The visit to this country of the President of the Orange Free State has resulted in a satisfactory settlement of the long controversy which has existed with reference to the province of Griqualand, and an important advance has thus been made towards that friendly and cordial co-operation of neighbouring States which is essential to the interests of South Africa.

The Conference on South African affairs, with regard to which papers have already been laid before you, is now sitting in London, and cannot fail to contribute largely to the settlement of various important questions.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

The additional outlay required to place my Army and Navy upon a proper footing of efficiency, and the check which has been given to the advance of the revenue by the comparative stagnation of trade, have compelled me to propose to you an increase of taxation. I desire to acknowledge the readiness with which you have responded to that appeal, and at the same time to assure you that no effort shall be wanting to keep the expenditure of the country within the bounds of moderation.

I notice with satisfaction the increasing attention paid by you to the question of local finance and your greater watchfulness over the cost of services which are every year becoming more important, and the consideration of which ought not to be disavowed from that of Imperial expenditure.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The Act which you have passed for the amendment of the laws relating to merchant shipping will, I trust, promote the safety of our ships and seamen without imposing unnecessary restrictions upon the conduct of a service in the prosperity of which our national interests are in so many ways involved.

The measure for making further provision respecting the Elementary Education of the country is one of great importance, and will complete the work on which successive Parliaments have for many years been engaged, by securing a due attendance at school of the children for whose benefit the means and the machinery of Education have been so largely supplied.

I have readily given my assent to a bill for facilitating the regulation and improvement of commons, and for making such amendments in the Inclosure Acts as will, I hope, tend to the preservation of open spaces in the neighbourhood of large towns, and to the increase of the health and comfort of my people.

The serious evils arising from the pollution of rivers have long been the subject of public complaint, and I rejoice that you have passed a measure which, by checking those evils, will improve the sanitary condition of the country.

I have observed with much satisfaction the arrangements which you have made for maintaining and increasing the efficiency of the Tribunal of Ultimate Appeal for the United Kingdom, by which, at the same time, the Judicial Committee of my Privy Council and my Intermediate Court of Appeal will be improved and strengthened.

I anticipate the best results from the Act which you have passed providing safeguards against painful experiments upon living animals.

I regret that pressure of other business has prevented the completion of your labours upon several measures of much importance. Among these I specially notice the bills relating to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to the administration of prisons, and to the law affecting maritime contracts. I trust, however, that the attention which you have given to these questions in the past Session may facilitate their settlement in the next.

In bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Providence may rest on your recent labours, and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties.

LAW AND POLICE.

The second inquiry into the cause of Mr. Bravo's death came to a close on Friday, Aug. 11, when the Coroner's jury, after deliberating for about two hours and a half, returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, Charles Delauney Turner Bravo, did not commit suicide; that he did not meet with his death by misadventure; but that he was wilfully murdered by the administration of tartar emetic, but there is not sufficient evidence to fix the guilt upon any person or persons." Sixteen jurymen were sworn at the opening of the inquiry, one retired on account of illness, and thirteen agreed to the verdict. In consequence of this decision (which either does not go far enough or goes too far) the Government has offered a reward of £250 for information leading to the conviction of the murderer or murderers of Mr. Bravo; and an offer of pardon is held out to any accomplice, not being the person who actually committed the murder, who shall give evidence leading to the same result.

At the Central Criminal Court the trial of Richard Banner Oakley, manager of the Co-operative Credit Bank, charged with obtaining money by false pretences, was concluded last Saturday, after having lasted four days. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced by the Recorder to five years' penal servitude. Robert Summersby, formerly clerk in the Co-operative Credit Bank, was, at the same time, sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour for embezzling £2000 belonging to that concern.—Manuel Lopes Martinez Tjasda, a Spaniard, who pleaded guilty at the last sessions to a charge of stealing bonds and coupons the property of the Spanish Government, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment; and Robert Efford Love, formerly a merchant in the City, to twelve months' imprisonment for obtaining a large sum of money by false pretences.—David Lazenby Gooch, a silversmith, found guilty of having feloniously altered and transposed a certain mark of a die used by the Goldsmiths' Company, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.—Mr. John Newdegate Anstruther surrendered to take his trial on a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury, but the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the Common Serjeant said the defendant left the court without a stain upon his character.

A mitigated fine of £1, with £3 12s. costs, has been inflicted, by the Lambeth magistrate, on Emily Bryant, of Stockwell-road, for conveying in a public conveyance a quantity of lithofracteur, a highly-explosive preparation of nitro-glycerine.

Police-constable John Bullimore, who recently displayed great courage in endeavouring to apprehend an offender at Highgate, by whom he was stabbed with a knife, was on Monday presented with of £5, by Mr. Flowers, at Bow-street.

Thomas Cameron Close, for many years accountant to the Middlesboro' Corporation, was charged before the magistrates of that town, on Monday, with embezzlement and forgery. The prisoner was apprehended in Melbourne. After he had left Middlesboro' deficiencies in his accounts to the extent of £2400 were discovered. He was remanded for a week.

Mr. John Kenyon, clerk to the Swinton and Pendlebury Local Board, was apprehended, last Tuesday, on a charge of having appropriated to his own use the sum of £8000.

W. N. Bower, the late manager of the Yorkshire Bank at Pontefract, was on Wednesday sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. The defalcations amount to about £80,000.

The members of the Keighley Board of Guardians who were rescued by a mob of anti-vaccinators, yesterday week, surrendered themselves on Saturday, and were conveyed to York, where they were lodged within the Castle, and where they are to remain till Nov. 2, when they will be brought before the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice for contempt of Court.—Thomas Jabez Norton, a member of the Reformed Medical Institute, was on Monday fined 30s., or a month's imprisonment, by the Banbury magistrates, for refusing to have his child vaccinated.

The annual gathering of the clans and the games of the Braemar Royal Highland Society have been appointed to be held at Mar Castle on Thursday, the 31st inst.

The Welsh Congregational choir of Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Liverpool, numbering over 2,000, held a choral festival, on Thursday week, in Denbigh Castle. Many thousands were present.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

TYPE (Montreal).—We have had a score of similar solutions. You seemingly overlook the fact that Black can play 1. P to Q Kt 4th, and thus upset all your calculations.

A ROSENBAUM.—Many thanks for the problem.

J. MALDEN.—Problem No. 1693 cannot be solved by 1. R to K 7th if Black reply with 1. R to Q B 7th. See the author's solution, given in our last Number.

P. S. SENELE.—You probably found the problem difficult on account of the number of first moves which seemingly led to a simple solution.

J. A. M. W. P. A. C. ADAMS, J. HAYWARD, and CROMARTY.—Problem No. 1693 is quite correct, as you will have seen from the author's solution, in our last.

W. B. (Leeds).—The *Glasgow Weekly Herald* is the only English newspaper that we know of which gives both a chess and draught column.

A. S. JACKSON.—We really cannot spare space for any further modifications of the "Knight's Tour." The whole of the possible combinations were exhausted long ago.

HERMIT.—The *Schachzeitung* has ceased to exist, but *La Stratégie* still survives.

A. C.—We have heard the report, but it has been authoritatively contradicted. Still, we are inclined to think that there must be, as you say, "something in it."

F. C. FOWLE.—A very ingenious "got out," which makes the problem all the prettier.

W. MAISEN.—The address of the St. George's Chess Club is 20, King-street, St. James's. The City of London Chess Club meets at Bouquet's Hotel, Newgate-street. You will, doubtless, obtain all the information you require in the hon. secretaries.

PROBLEM No. 1693.—Additional correct solutions received from A. Wood, Miss Jane D. Compton, S. R. V. W. F. L. J. Haywood, Newcastle, R. M. P. J. Malden, E. Martindale, J. P. Wrentham, P. S. Senele, and Cromarty. Those by W. F. L. and H. A. M. are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1694.—Correct solutions received from Woolwich Chess Club, R. W. S. Peter, J. A. C. Hermit, Wanderers' Club, J. Lambton, W. P. H. O. Gurney, Miss Jane D. C. C. G. Hereward, J. Haywood, Latta, Cromarty, R. N. C. Hayward's Heath, L. L. W. Leeson, A. F. East-Marden, W. W. M. K. C. S. Cant, B. B. S. W. P. Payne, A. C. B. M. P. Thrice of Them, J. Sowden, H. Whitmore, W. Eager, J. Dolby, C. H. S. R. H. Brooks. Thank You, F. F. W. H. M. Walton, W. Shaw, and P. S. Senele.

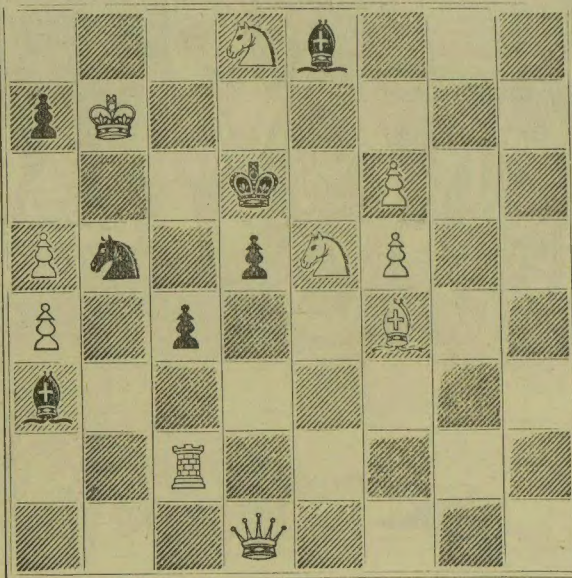
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1694.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to R 7th	Q takes R	3. Kt to B 6th	Anything
2. B to K Kt 4th	B takes B	4. P mates.	

PROBLEM No. 1696.

By Mr. F. C. FOWLE.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

We are indebted to the *Danbury News* for the following clever little Game, which was played at the Café International, New York, between Mr. MACKENZIE and an Amateur, the former giving the odds of the Pawn and move.—(Remove Black's King's Bishop's Pawn.)

WHITE (Mr. —)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. —)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	8. Q to R 6th	B to K 2nd
2. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3rd	9. Kt to K R 2nd	Kt to K 5th
3. Q takes Q B P	Kt to Q B 3rd	10. Kt to K R 2nd	Kt to K 5th
4. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 4th	11. P to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 2nd
5. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	12. P to Q 2nd	P to K 6th
6. P to K 3rd		13. P takes P	B to R 5th (ch)
7. P takes P		14. K to Q sq	Castles
8. Q to K 5th		15. B to K 2nd	B to K Kt 4th
9. Q to K 4th		16. B to K B 3rd	Kt tks K P (ch)
10. B to Q 4th		17. K to K 2nd	R to K sq
11. Q to K 3rd		18. K to B 2nd	Q to K 5th
12. Q to K 3rd		19. P to Q B 3rd	B to R 5th (ch)
13. Q to K 3rd		20. P to K Kt 3rd	B takes P (ch)
14. Q to K 3rd		21. K takes B	Q to R 5th (ch)
15. Q to K 3rd		22. K takes Q	Kt to K B 4th (ch)
16. Q to K 3rd		23. K to Kt 4th	P to K R 4th
17. Q to K 3rd		24. K to B 4th	P to K Kt 4th
18. Q to K 3rd			Mate.

The termination is played in Mr. Mackenzie's happiest style.

[It is rarely that we meet with so pretty a mate in actual play.]

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF DR. FRAZER.—The *Glasgow Herald* announces the death of Dr. James Cunningham Frazer, of Edinburgh, one of the leading Scotch chess-players, which took place on Aug. 6, after a long and painful illness.

THE LATE MR. LOWENTHAL.—At a meeting of the committee of the St. George's Chess Club, held Aug. 5, the following resolution was passed:—"The committee desire to put on record their deep sense of the loss sustained by the St. George's Chess Club, and the general society of chess-players, by the death of Mr. Lowenthal, whose personal qualities and great chess reputation have made his memory such as the club must always recollect with the greatest respect." We hear that Mr. Lowenthal has left by his will a small sum in the hands of Mr. Remington Wilson and Mr. G. Medley, the interest of which is to be applied by them in any manner they may think fit for the promotion of the cause of chess. His manuscripts have been placed in the hands of the Rev. W. Wayte.

THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENARY TOURNAMENT.—This tournament was to have commenced on Wednesday last, but, as the entries did not close until the 14th inst., we are unable to give a list of the probable competitors. The first prize is expected to be about 600 dollars.—a sum which, it seems, is insufficient to tempt any European players, though the *Chess Record* announces that Messrs. Blackburne, Steinitz, and Zukertort have written to say that they would come over provided the first prize were increased to 1200 dollars, and the second to 700 dollars. It is also stated that a well-known foreign professional has recently written to the committee suggesting that the tourney should be postponed until the cool weather—say, for a couple of months; at the same time offering the splendid inducement that he would come in person provided his suggestion were complied with.

THE COUNTRIES' CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The tourney for the Counties' Challenge Cup was not concluded during the meeting of the association at Cheltenham, the score standing as under:—

Mr. J. Burn 10	The Rev. A. B. Skipworth ... 5½
The Rev. J. Owen 9	Mr. G. B. Fraser 4½
The Rev. W. Wayte 9	The Rev. C. E. Ranken ... 3
Mr. J. I. Minchin 9	Mr. E. Thorold 3
The Rev. J. Coker 7½	Major Martin 2½
Mr. B. W. Fisher 6	Mr. Spens 1
Mr. Hodges 6	

Mr. Burn has one more game to play with Mr. Owen; and, should the former be successful, he will be entitled to the possession of the cup, having won it on two previous occasions. By winning or drawing a game with Mr. Burn, Mr. Owen will secure the second prize; otherwise, he will have to play off the tie with Messrs. Wayte and Minchin. In the second-class tournament Messrs. Coates and Neville each scored thirteen games and a half, and agreed to divide the first and second prizes. Mr. De Soyres and Mr. Lambert were third and fourth with a score of thirteen and twelve respectively; while Miss Rudge came out fifth with a most creditable score of ten and a half games.

THE ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB.—We hear that Mr. James I. Minchin, one of our most enthusiastic amateurs, has been elected hon. sec. of the St. George's Chess Club, in the room of the late Mr. Lowenthal.

HOW NOT TO MAKE A WILL.

The late Albert Smith in one of his novels makes one of his characters suggest that Government ought to start an educational course of "Dodges for the Million," on the ground that it would be of infinite service to the people in consequence of the deficiency in the diffusion of useful knowledge. Every man is supposed to know the law, yet this is the one thing he is never taught, and he is often punished for his ignorance; a little popular teaching on the subject would, we are sure, be a real benefit to a large number of otherwise highly-educated Englishmen. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, in one of his after-dinner speeches, said you should not only bring justice to every man's door but law to every man's knowledge. Surely it is as necessary for a man to know a little about the laws of his own country as about the literature of a dead language.

It is a wonderful thing how people in making their wills go out of their way to add to the expense of proving them and to make difficulties for their executors. It was thought when the Wills Act was passed in 1837 that no one thereafter would be able to make a will about which there could be any possible question as to its validity, however much doubt there might be as to its meaning. The Act said wills must be signed at the foot or end; but it soon appeared there was a considerable difference of opinion among testators as to what was the foot or end of the will: some signed in the margin; some in what is known as the testimonium clause—viz., the clause commencing "In witness thereof;" some in the attestation clause; and some thought they most literally complied with the Act by signing at the extreme bottom of the sheet of paper on which the will was written, under even the signatures of the witnesses. But this would not do; Lord St. Leonards says "it was decided that if there was somewhat more room than enough for the signature between the end of the will and the actual signature the will was void; so that it rather required a carpenter to measure the distance in each case than a Judge to decide upon the application of the Act." At last a remedy had to be provided, and in 1852 a further Act was passed, providing that so long as a testator intends it as his final signature it shall be sufficient if it is "at, or after, or following, or under, or beside, or opposite to the foot or end of the will." Any part of a will after the signature is invalid.

It is apparently a very easy thing to fill up and execute a printed form of will, but, in a large majority of the cases where it is used, some mistake is made. It seems barely possible that any educated person could fall into the error of thinking the mere filling in by him of his name in any one of the blanks left for that purpose in the body of the will itself, to show whose it is, was a signing of it; and yet over and over again it has been done, and people can be found who will put their names as witnesses to such a signing. The will may be valid if evidence can be produced to the Probate Court, showing that this filling-in of the name was meant for the testator's final signature; but this all means extra expense in the proving.

There is a case reported in the law books of a single woman who, under the supervision of a schoolmaster, executed a printed form of will whereby she first gave all her property to her wife for life and then to her children; a short memorandum at the foot stating her real wishes as to its disposal. Of course, the Court had to be moved and counsel engaged, eventually the absurd part of the document was expunged, and what was really the woman's will was allowed to be proved alone. The schoolmaster must have proved a very dear lawyer.

Although it is not necessary to have any attestation clause, yet the absence of a perfect one will compel the executors to have recourse to one of those documents called an affidavit to prove that the will was executed in compliance with the requirements of the Act. This again means additional expense. Instead of some of the elaborate complications of words, which must originally have taken some person a long time to invent, and which often nearly miss the point, all that the attestation clause need say is that the will was signed by the testator in the presence of the witnesses and by them in his presence.

A great deal of the intricacy and expense of law is charged upon the lawyers. We are not going to say there is no truth in this; yet we are certain a great deal of it is the fault of their clients. Looking at it with regard to the question of wills, we find that testators will not study simplicity in the disposition of their property, but will have all sorts of trusts, powers, and declarations, restraints upon legatees, provisions about improbable contingencies and remainders. If this is all to be done properly, the will necessarily runs to a great length, and we are not surprised that executors and trustees are so often bewildered by the contents of the instruments under which they act, and so wearied out by the interminable period for which their duties seem to last, as in self-defence to have recourse to the Court of Chancery to take off their shoulders the responsibilities of their position. Acts of Parliament have been passed giving to executors and trustees certain powers usually inserted in wills for the express purpose of saving the necessity of reiterating them in every will where they are wanted; but testators are seldom satisfied with this; they are not, as a rule, friends to short wills; they like, as they say, to see it all down in black and white what their executors can do in the administration of their estates, and thus it happens that some wills contain a regular treatise on the duties of executors. Long wills mean long bills, and so the lawyers are enriched.

A clear conception of the amount of his property should be present to the mind of every testator when he makes his will, that he may fully know how much he is dealing with, and realise what the residuary legatee will get, or it may happen, as we have known in the case of rich and penurious men who have given what they considered large legacies to one and another, and the rest to some one else whom they did not wish to benefit more largely than the particular legatees, but who get some exorbitant sum, by reason that the testator did not grasp how small a proportion the total legacies bore to the total of his fortune. On the other hand, a testator sometimes, in his desire to remember everyone, leaves very little to his residuary legatee, whom he mainly wished to benefit.

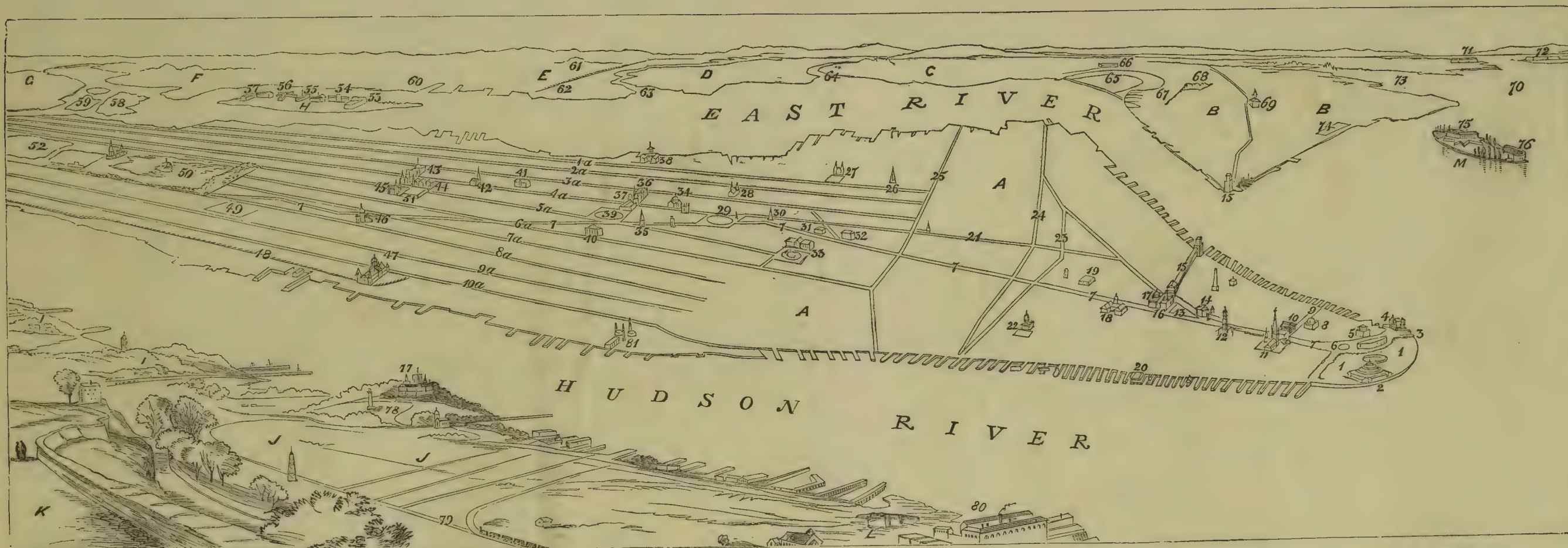
It is very true that by the law of England a testator can dispose of his property to whom he will, but this is no excuse for an unjust will. While it is right that a man should have considerable latitude in making his will and not be tied down to leaving it in certain specified proportions, it is unjust to ignore those, if deserving, who have the best claim, to give undue preference to one over another in the same degree of relationship, or to forget those servants who have helped to make the fortune. A will made under a little temporary feeling of irritation is almost sure to be unjust, and after the cause of annoyance has been removed circumstances may prevent its alteration, and no amount of regret will set it right. Some men cannot be brought to see the propriety of making their wills when they are in full possession of their faculties, but defer it until their death-bed compels them to do something; but how, when they are incapable of prolonged exertion, and when memory is failing, can they make that thoughtful distribution of their wealth which they would desire to do? Those present are remembered, while those absent are frequently insufficiently remembered or forgotten.



THE WAR: JOURNEY FROM BELGRADE TO USCICZA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN SERBIA.



THE WAR: THE MIDDAY HALT.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN SERBIA.



A Manhattan, or New York Proper.
B Brooklyn.
C Williamsburgh.
D Green Point.
E Hunter's Point.
F Astoria.
G Morrisania.
H Blackwell's Island.
I Union Hill of Weehawken.
J Hoboken.
K Bergen Hill.
L Jersey City.
M Governor's Island.
1a First Avenue.
2a Second Avenue.
3a Third "
4a Fourth "
5a Fifth "
6a Sixth "
7a Seventh "
8a Eighth "
9a Ninth "
10a Tenth "

6 Bowling Green.
7 Broadway.
8 Custom House.
9 Wall-street.
10 Treasury Building.
11 Trinity Church and Martyr's Monument.
12 St. Paul's Church.
13 City Hall Park.
14 Herald Buildings and New Post Office.
15 Fulton Ferry Railway and Piers of Suspension Bridge.
16 City Hall.

17 New Courthouse.
18 New York Hospital.
19 The Tombs.
20 Washington Market.
21 The Bowery.
22 St. John's Church.
23 Canal-street.
24 Grand-street.
25 Houston-street.
26 Church of the Most Holy.
27 St. Bridget's Church, Tompkins-square.
28 St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square.

29 Union-square.
30 Grace Church.
31 Bible Society's Building.
32 Cooper's Union.
33 Washington-square and New York University.
34 Church of All Souls.
35 First Presbyterian Church.
36 College of the City of New York.
37 Young Men's Christian Association.
38 Belle Vue Hospital.
39 Madison-square.
40 New Masonic Hall.

41 Church of the Messiah.
42 Church of St. John the Baptist.
43 Union Railway Dépôt.
44 Rutgers Institute.
45 Jews' Temple Emanuel.
46 Church of the Holy Cross.
47 Manhattan Markets.
48 Hudson River Railroad.
49 Bloomingdale-square.
50 Central Park.
51 Distributing Reservoir.
52 Croton Lake.
53 Hospital, Blackwell's Island.
54 Penitentiary "

55 Almshouses, Blackwell's Island.
56 Workhouses "
57 Lunatic Asylum "
58 Ward's Island.
59 Randal's Island.
60 Ravenswood.
61 Calvary Cemetery.
62 Flushing and Long Island Railway.
63 Newtown Creek.
64 Rushwick Creek.
65 Wallabout Bay.
66 Naval Hospital.
67 U.S. Navy Yard.
68 Washington Park, Brooklyn.

69 City Hall, Brooklyn.
70 The Narrows.
71 Forts Hamilton and Lafayette.
72 Fort Wardsworth.
73 Gowanus Bay.
74 Atlantic Basin.
75 Fort Columbus, Government Island.
76 Castle William, Government Island.
77 Castle Point, Hoboken.
78 Elysian Fields.
79 North Jersey Railroad.
80 Erie Railroad Docks and Ferry.

KEY TO THE PANORAMIC VIEW OF NEW YORK.

The great commercial city of New York is too often mistaken for the supposed social metropolis of the United States. American journalists, but scarcely in earnest, sometimes call it "the Empire City." It has no such political character. New York State, with its large numerical representation in the Lower House of Congress, might perhaps have been called, some years ago, "the Empire State." But the capital of New York State is Albany, not New York City. The population, the business, and the wealth of this city might be expected to give it a preponderance. But they are of very mixed character, with much of foreign ingredients. Boston and Philadelphia are more truly representative cities of the great American Republic. It is, however, the city of New York, with its harbour, islands, river, and neighbouring towns, that we have to describe.

New York proper has a population of one million. We may add Brooklyn, which is to New York as Southwark and Lambeth to London, Birkenhead to Liverpool, or Salford to Manchester. Add Jersey City also, though it lies on the opposite shore of another State, the State of New Jersey. This makes an aggregate population of one million and a half, coming next to that of Paris, above Berlin or Vienna, as a collection of human beings. In amount of trade, riches, show, and luxury, New York far exceeds any one of the other American cities. This is due to its excellent maritime position and facilities of traffic with the Western and Southern States for their exports to Europe.

The noble Hudson river, flowing due south through the eastern part of New York State, meets the Atlantic in a spacious bay, surrounded with islands. One of these is the little isle of Manhattan,

almost, now indeed altogether, part of the mainland. It is the point of land at the mouth of the Hudson, between that river and the strait, or arm of the sea, called "the East River," which separates the mainland from Long Island. The East River is but the contracted end of Long Island Sound. Long Island is 113 miles long and twenty miles broad; only the tip of it approaches the bay or harbour of New York. On the opposite or western shore of the Hudson estuary is the State of New Jersey. Our Panoramic View, as will be seen by a glance at the above Key, is taken from New Jersey, looking due east. The view looks directly across Manhattan Island, upon which is the city of New York proper. Beyond that, it looks across the East River to Long Island. The lower parts of Long Island, marked B, to the right hand, are occupied by the city of Brooklyn, with 425,000 inhabitants. Two or three small islands, with forts upon them, are shown off the southern extremity of Long Island; but the larger Staten Island is not shown, lying farther away to the right hand. In that direction, too, is the opening of the harbour to the Atlantic Ocean, which cannot be made visible within the limits of our View.

The oldest part of the city is that which covers the triangular piece of ground at the lower end of Manhattan Island, below Grand-street (24 in the Key Plan), where the island is two miles wide. At the point of the triangle is a little public park called the Battery, with the adjacent Castle Garden. These sites of ancient military fortifications have long been converted to peaceful uses. The Battery is now, perhaps, best known as a dépôt for the reception of immigrant labourers, who are here assisted by United States Government officials to get themselves sent on to the Far West. The Battery and

Castle Garden theatres have also been heard of; some of our popular actors and opera-singers could bear witness to their remunerative terms. From this place, up the middle of the triangle, as shown in our Key Plan, runs Broadway, the main shopping street of New York, which is continued several miles farther, along the central part of the island. It is adorned with several conspicuous churches and public buildings—Trinity Church, St. Paul's, the Treasury, the City Hall, the new Post Office, the New York Hospital, and Grace Church; besides grand hotels, newspaper offices, and dry-goods stores. The Tombs, a prison for police detention, stands a little back from Broadway. Behind the Treasury and Custom House, running down a short way to the East River, is Wall-street, the notorious seat of Stock Exchange operations. The wharves, piers, and warehouses, both along the East River front and the "North River" or Hudson River front, are usually filled with traffic. The Cunard and several other Atlantic lines of steam-ships have their landing-wharves on the Jersey side of the Hudson, near the terminus of the Erie Railway, by which one travels south or west, either to Philadelphia and Baltimore, or to Chicago, or to San Francisco. On the East River side, at the two opposite points numbered 15, is the Fulton Ferry, to cross over to Brooklyn; a suspension-bridge is now under construction. Brooklyn has an elegant City Hall and many fine churches. One of these is Plymouth Church, belonging to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The United States naval dockyard and arsenal is at Brooklyn. Long Island enjoys fresh sea air, and is a healthy residence for many of the New York merchants.

The streets in New York City running from west to east, crossing Broadway and the Bowery (21 in our Key Plan) are distinguished by

numbers, as Fourteenth-street or Twenty-third street. In the central and upper parts of the city, those thoroughfares which run from north to south, intersecting the numbered streets at right angles, are called the Avenues. There are ten of these Avenues, likewise distinguished by their respective numbers. The Fifth-avenue, which is the most fashionable, runs from Washington-square and the University, through Madison-square, where it meets Broadway, and on to the Central Park. It passes by more than one group of stately buildings; the marble palace of the late Mr. Alexander Stewart's drapery business; Rutgers Female Institute, opposite the Reservoir; the Grand Central Railway Dépôt; the Jewish Emmanuel Temple, of Saracenic architecture; Columbia College, and St. Patrick's Catholic Cathedral. The length of the Avenues is easily traversed by the aid of a line of street cars. This conveyance, whichever route be chosen, brings the visitor to the Central Park. Here, on the west side of Fifth-avenue, beyond West Fifty-ninth-street, is a piece of ground, extending two miles and a half in length, half a mile in width, and containing 843 acres, including two reservoirs of water. It is beautifully laid out and planted, but scarcely equal to the Fairmount Park at Philadelphia. Brooklyn, indeed, has a park of its own, which in some respects is to be preferred, commanding fine sea views, with a prospect of the neighbouring coasts. The Croton and New Reservoirs, in the New York Central Park, are of vast capacity, supplying the whole city with pure water. In the East River, opposite the Central Park, lie Blackwell's Island, Ward's Island, and Randal's Island. These have been repeatedly mentioned in our accounts of the New York City Prisons, asylums, and other institutions which are situated there.

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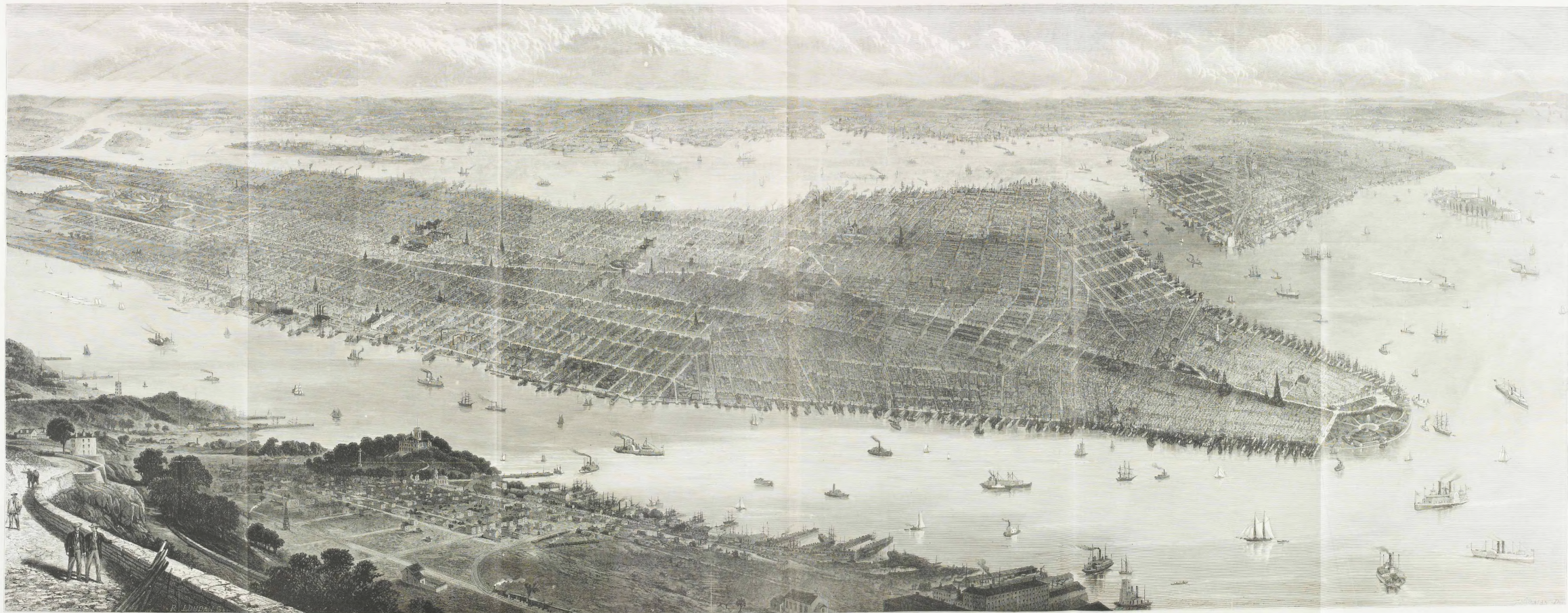
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